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## PRESIDENT URGES FAVORABLE ACTION ON NAVAL PROGRAM

In Message From France He Tells Congress Failure of Bill Would Be Fatal to His Negotiations—Reason Not Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A situation of the greatest importance, and pregnant with possibilities, has developed in the United States Congress as the result of President Wilson's cable message from France urging the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives to report favorably Secretary Daniels' program for a greatly increased navy. It is now known that the opposition to the appropriation bill crumbled and the minority report was dropped when Chairman Padgett produced a cable message from President Wilson saying that failure of the committee to report the bill would be "fatal to my negotiations."

The message itself has not been made public, and the members of the committee are pledged to secrecy, so that the urgent appeal of the President to many senators and representatives, a baffling mystery. What the President meant by "fatal to my negotiations," no one appears to know, but it is taken for granted that he would not have worded a communication in such a fashion if there were no pressing reasons for the appeal.

The acceptance of the enlarged naval construction program, it is felt, in the view of the President, is necessary for the success of the American delegation at the Peace Conference, but the baffling part of the whole thing is that no one can explain how an appropriation of which not one cent can be spent before February, 1920, can have any bearing on the deliberations of the peace commissioners now in council in Paris.

Members of the House, aroused by the peculiar circumstances of the size of the appropriation, have demanded information from members of the committee, without success. The whole affair, it appears, is for whatever reasons, involved in the web of secret diplomacy. The measure is to be taken up in the House today, and vigorous opposition is developing, together with an insistent demand for the abandonment of the present secrecy, and for such an explanation as will convince the House that the appropriation of \$175,000,000 authorized by the committee is warranted by the facts of the international situation.

Some leading Republicans have propounded the hypothesis that the only inference from the cable message is that the President intends to use the proposed legislation to support his plans at the Peace Conference, and as a means of moral suasion, to force the acceptance of some of his proposals. On the other hand, it is felt that even the suspicion of such a purpose is an unwarranted reflection on the sincerity of the President, the secretary of the Navy, and the high officers who stand squarely behind him. Should there be any foundation for such a suspicion, the proposed program would automatically become a paper program to be used in a game of bluff around the council tables at Paris.

On the other hand, it is remembered that when Secretary Daniels appeared before the committee he clearly intimated that the acceptance of the program would strengthen the hands of the United States peace delegation. A few days thereafter, Senator Borah of Idaho, and Senator Thomas of Colorado, gave it clearly to be understood that the people of the United States must be told who the potential enemy is against whom this naval expenditure is demanded, also what the effect of such a program was likely to have on the whole question of competitive armaments and international good feeling.

## PROTEST AGAINST A GERMAN PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The announcement that a German play by German players would be given at the Irving Place Theater on Monday night and later this week called forth the following protest from the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien enemy property custodian: "This is a national calamity, and it is a national disgrace that such things should occur when we are still at war with Germany."

"In my telegram recently I asked you if every band, party, orchestra, fortune teller and various properties belonging to these alien enemies are not to be classified in the same category with all the other enemy objects taken charge of by you."

"Presuming that my telegram must have been undelivered, I therefore write you now and would ask your cooperation and advice in handling this matter successfully."

## PIAVE'S BREAK-UP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The American aviator PIAVE, who was stranded on the Goodwin Sands on Wednesday night suddenly broke in two on Friday, efforts to tow her off having proved unavailing.

## AIR MINISTER'S TRIP IN AIRSHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Brigadier-General Seely, Undersecretary for Air, made a trip over Central London on Saturday morning in the non-rigid airship, N S 15, of the North Sea type. A feature of the trip was the demonstration of the airworthiness of this type of craft, for, despite exceedingly unfavorable conditions, the vessel had flown from the east coast, and as seen from The Christian Science Monitor office at 11 a. m., at a height of a few hundred feet, appeared to be under perfect control.

## RAILWAY DIRECTOR ASKS LONG TENURE

Three or Five-Year Term of Federal Control Advised in United States—Early Return Likely if Law Is Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In his statement before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Monday, Walker D. Hines, United States Director-General of Railroads, made it clear that whatever period is decided upon for government control, the railroads will not be relinquished without due regard to the public interest. He stated his belief that unless the necessary extension is granted, however, it will be necessary, in the public interest, to return the railroads before the expiration of 21 months.

"No operation of a great enterprise like the railroads can be conducted with the best results in the face of a near-by and rapidly approaching termination of that operation and the complete transfer of the management to an entirely different group of interests," said Mr. Hines. "The more nearly such a transfer of management approaches, the more difficult it becomes for the existing management to secure that undivided and single-minded support from the officers and employees which is indispensable."

Mr. Hines believes that if the federal control could be extended to 1924, the change of management would be far enough away to have no disturbing effect upon the organization. He is especially anxious that the end of the control and the presidential election should not come close together.

"An important practical reason in favor of early return of railroads to private control, unless there can be an extension which will remove the uncertainties already referred to," he said, "is the situation as to additions and betterments. No railroad is ever completed. It is highly important in the interest of the public service that a railroad shall continually be improved and developed through the making of additional capital expenditures."

"Not only is this important in order to improve the public service, but it is doubly important now that a large railroad addition and betterment program should be carried out in order to stabilize industrial conditions while we are passing through the period of readjustment. But with a change of control so near, the opportunity for carrying out an adequate addition and betterment program is largely lacking. A great many important additions and betterments could not be completed within two years. Comparatively few important ones could be completed enough in advance of the expiration of the two years to give any reasonable opportunity to use them under federal control. If, therefore, federal control is to end so soon, it is clear that the transition will of itself militate strongly against the development of any important addition and betterment projects."

"No plan can be permanently successful which leaves railroad operations with a large number of different railroad corporations, some strong and some weak. So long as this condition continues it will result that on any given basis of rates and wages some railroads will prosper to a great degree and others will fail. Any level of rates which will provide enough revenue to sustain the weak roads will give the strong roads more than the public is willing for them to have. Whatever level of rates is adopted, the public will be at a disadvantage."

"I believe that all the objects which I think must be achieved in order to obtain a permanent solution can be accomplished through the creation of a comparatively few railroad companies which will have capitalization equal only to the real value of the property, and which will have a moderate guaranteed return, with the right to participate moderately in any additional profits."

## DENMARK DISCOVERS BOLSHEVIST METHODS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The existence has been discovered of a Bolshevist conspiracy in Denmark for paving the way for Bolshevism and revolution by disorganizing the workers and syndicalists by means of special workers' clubs. It has also been ascertained that alien workmen, especially Russians, are trying to get possession of posts as confidential men and negotiators for workers.

## PACKER CAPITAL SOURCES TRACED

Senators, in Congressional Inquiry, Declare Accumulated Profits, Now Capitalized, Are Taken From the Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The danger to this country from enormous wealth, profits taken from the public, concentrated in the hands of a few packers, was discussed at the hearing held by the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Monday. After L. D. H. Weld had spent the greater part of the day explaining that the five big packers were in competition with each other, that they made so little money on the meat they sold that it was almost negligible, that the conclusions reached by the Federal Trade Commission were unfair, and that no legislation was desirable, Senator Norris remarked that he did not believe that there was that fierce competition among the packers which they had striven so hard to make the committee believe there was, and that it seemed to him that the enormous surplus which was turned into the business after ample dividends had been paid was money that really belonged to the public, and that the consumer was building up the capitalization of the packing companies, whereas this money should be shared with him.

Mr. Weld was formerly a professor in Yale University, dealing with business methods and figures. He was taken over by Swift & Company for their commercial research department when they began to pay more attention to the criticisms by the public and to take measures to meet it. Mr. Weld said that the Kendrick Bill was "merely a sop to the misinformed public." He had built up a thesis in favor of Swift & Company's way of doing business which apparently answered every objection that has been made to the packers' methods and put them in the light of doing a philanthropic service for the country. Yet Senator Norris was not convinced, and Senator Gronna expressed doubts at several points. When Mr. Weld insisted that Swift & Company made so little money, and added figures designed to prove it, questions were asked how, if this was so, the packers beginning with nothing had been able to accumulate hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Weld replied that it was because they were so efficient. "But they do not carry on their business merely for the philanthropic purpose of rendering this efficient service," Senator Norris asked.

Mr. Weld admitted that the packers wanted the small profits to which they were entitled. No one else, he said, could provide this efficiency except the five big packers. In reply to a request for the percentage of increase in their business since the European war began, Mr. Weld said that the increase for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 over the three previous years was 175 per cent, but he added that other industries had made greatly increased profits at this time also.

Senator Norris replied: "There evidently was a general tendency toward profiteering; nearly all profits were too high. Of course, it might be said in regard to Swift & Co., that you were making much more than you should before the war. The public is made to pay profits to build up the capital of the companies. It may be right in a legal sense, I admit, but, technically, the money is yours, actually, the public has put in that money for you, and they get nothing out of it."

Of the \$60,000,000 net profit of Swift & Co. last year, Senator Norris said the public had paid it.

The committee, Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, and the Swift witnesses, engaged in a discussion of what Mr. Heney called the development of "industrial autocracy," concentration of wealth as exemplified by the packers. Mr. Weld, with his academic background, and Mr. Chaplin, a Swift employee, sought to prove that there was no tendency toward such concentration. Senator Gronna said: "If during the next 100 years the capitalization of the packers and the salaries increase as they have in the past decade, great will be higher to the consumer and lower to the producer. If it keeps on, will there be any wealth left for anyone except the packers?"

Senator Norris proposed that the remedy would be in taxation, reduction of salaries, or reduction in capital, otherwise the consumer would be ground to pieces.

A souvenir of Louis F. Swift's appearance before the committee last week was admitted to the record on Monday. Inadvertently Mr. Swift's copy of the Federal Trade Commission report which he used for reference when on the witness stand was taken away in Mr. Heney's portfolio. In it was found a memorandum reading: "Priebe matter shows us up rotten. I am ashamed it got this way and sorry we cannot change over to Swift & Company or sell out. Think we must. Return book. L. F. S."

W. F. Priebe was formerly president of Priebe & Company, a subsidiary poultry concern of Swift & Company, and later was connected with the Food Administration. Mr. Heney had contended that Mr. Priebe had used his connection with the Food Administration for the benefit of Swift & Company. This was denied by W. A.

Glasgow, counsel for the Food Administration.

On the card which contained the memorandum signed by Mr. Swift's initials was the name of L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Company, and the following notation: "It is embarrassing the whole poultry business. Whether it would be less so by changing name to Swift & Company is matter I have mentioned to you and others without conclusion. L. A. C."

## MR. LANSING HEADS PARIS COMMITTEE

American Secretary of State Becomes Permanent President of Committee Investigating the Responsibility for War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—A meeting of the commission to fix the responsibility for the war was held today. Captain André Tardieu, the provisional president, said, regarding the work of the commission: "Your vast and difficult work includes the study of facts to establish premeditation, the violation of treaties, a study of the rights of people, an inquiry into the laws of war, a research into responsibility where just punishment may be determined for those who are guilty."

Mr. Robert Lansing of the American Cabinet was elected permanent president of the commission.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official communiqué on the Peace Conference reads: "The President of the United States, the prime ministers and ministers for foreign affairs of the allied and associated powers, and the Japanese representatives, met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. They heard Mr. Venizelos' statement of the claims of Greece, which will be continued tomorrow at 11 a. m. after which the Czech-Slovak delegates will again be heard."

## Mr. Hughes' Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Central News correspondent interviewed Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, this morning on the statement that the British Imperial Cabinet unanimously agreed in the middle of December last on the acceptance of the idea of the mandatory system. Mr. Hughes expressed amazement that such an assertion had been made. He declared that no decision was reached until the question was forced on the Imperial Cabinet last week, when he specifically withheld his assent.

## Lithuanian Demands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Professor Voldemaras, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, and M. Ichqas, the Lithuanian Finance Minister, are stated to have been instructed by the provisional government of Lithuania to demand of the Peace Conference that Lithuania should be composed of the following territories: The entire Province of Kaunas, the part of Courland consisting of the coast line with the town of Palanga and the Iluxt district, the whole of the Province of Vilna, with the exception of a small area in the East, the Province of Gardinas as far as the Ukrainian frontier, the Province of Suvalki, with the exception of the southern district of Augustovo and certain parts of Prussian territory as already ceded.

## STRIKERS RESUME WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—There was a new development in the London dock strike today when the boiler makers, fitters, riveters, and other workers, employed by the three Millwall firms, resumed work. They had been granted an increase in wages and, disobeying the instructions of the strike committee, went back to their yards.

## RETURN OF WIRE LINES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has sent a letter to every member of Congress asking for the amendment of the Moon resolution so that the telegraph and cable lines will be turned back to the companies at once.

## RESUMPTION EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—The Clyde shipyards reopened this morning, but few men returned to work, most of them attending the meetings of their union branches. A general resumption of work is expected Wednesday.

## ENEMY ALIENS NATURALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—A number of Germans and Austrians made application for citizenship here on the first opportunity offered last week, and some 50 were allowed to take out first papers. Some spoke English with difficulty.

## RADICAL MEETING SCORED IN SENATE

Senator Thomas Characterizes Doctrines Given Out at Bolshevistic Gathering in Washington as "Virtually Treason"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The mass meeting of radicals held in Washington on Sunday at which Bolshevism was lauded and advocated in preference to American democracy was indignantly denounced in the United States Senate on Monday by Charles Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado. At the gathering which provoked Senator Thomas, the principal speaker was Albert Rhys Williams, who, according to testimony recently submitted before the Senate Sub-Committee on the Judiciary, is the official representative of Bolshevist propaganda in the United States.

William R. Mason, representative from Illinois, who fought the declaration of war, and the Draft Bill, made a speech at the radical meeting. Although the Senate rules prevented Senator Thomas from mentioning Mr. Mason by name, the Colorado Senator made it clear to his colleagues what he thought of the Illinois congressman's participation in the meeting.

"I am not permitted, of course, under the rules of the Senate, to more than refer to the fact that a member of the House figured conspicuously and popularly in this remarkable gathering," said Senator Thomas. He went on to characterize the doctrines preached at the gathering as "virtually treason," and to stamp the organizers of Bolshevism in this country as "criminals at heart and traitors in fact."

The time has come, Senator Thomas warned, for the American people to awaken to the menace of spreading Bolshevism in this country. The avalanche may be upon us before we know it," he declared.

After quoting from a newspaper article telling about the meeting on Sunday, Senator Thomas said in part: "I do not wish to speak upon this subject with any undue foreboding, but when I realize that there is an organization in this country, as well as in others, comprised in part, at least, as all such organizations are, of good women and of good men, and of good-meaning men and good-meaning women, but officered and controlled by men who are criminals at heart and traitors in fact as well as in law and that the movement that they preach and advocate is spreading, I want to be in a position at least to say hereafter that I was not silent when these things were going on and approaching a climax."

## RHODE ISLAND TO ACT ON DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—It is probable that the prohibition amendment will be acted upon by the Rhode Island Senate this week. The special legislation committee has voted to 3 in favor of recommending the measure for passage. The House committee is reported to be opposed to it by 7 to 2. Petitions have been pouring in during the last week, both for and against this amendment.

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## FRENCH GOVERNMENT ATTACKS PROFITEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Ministerial Council has decided to deal effectively and immediately with food speculators, profiteers, and price manipulators. The government is to bring a bill which will, in view of the urgency of the question, be rushed through Parliament. The government is much in favor of the cooperative movement, and a special committee is announced to discuss the high cost of living.

## NEW PRESIDENT IN PERU IS EXPECTED

Political Situation in South American Republic Is Said to Forecast the Election in May of Former President Leguia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—A mining engineer who has spent the last 23 years on the West Coast of South America gave a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor an account of a proclamation in Peru which sheds light on some disputed questions. Although a partisan in the present political campaign in Peru, he is an American and has a long record of business achievement. He knows conditions in Peru intimately.

The present campaign of former President Leguia for election to the presidency, he said, has come about as the result of incidents going back to a good many years ago when he was President of Peru before. The Peruvian Constitution forbids a President to succeed himself, but allows him to take the seat after another has occupied it. When Sr. Leguia last ran for President his election was contested by General Billinghurst and by Sr. Espigola, the last named of whom had an undoubted majority of the votes, but the Peruvian law requires 60 per cent of the total voting strength to be cast or the election is not valid. General Billinghurst's followers organized a movement and broke up the voting booths in Lima, so that the required 60 per cent was not cast. Sr. Leguia advised the Peruvian Congress to elect General Billinghurst as he represented the majority of those who voted and there was an urgent demand for him by the labor element. As soon as General Billinghurst was seated, he promptly put Sr. Leguia in jail. Sr. Leguia finally managed to leave Peru and to go to New York. Meanwhile, a revolution was engineered, General Billinghurst was captured, and the government taken from him, and he retired to Chile.

Then the new President, Sr. Pardo, the present incumbent, was elected. Sr. Pardo had married a German and was accused by many pro-Peruvian of being friendly to the German cause. He found the Peruvian Congress against him, and his influence has greatly waned.

Sr. Leguia is now on his way to Peru from New York, and it is thought that his election to the presidency is practically assured. He is pledged to reduce the German influence in Peru, and whether that influence will use the usual means of attempting to thwart the popular will remains now to be seen. His arrival at Callao will probably precipitate strikes.

The recent strikes and other disturbances in Lima are attributed partly to these political conditions, which are getting tense in anticipation of the elections which take place next May.

## FIRST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT HELD IN LONDON TODAY

Formal Opening of the House of Commons by King George V in Person Will Not Take Place Until Next Week

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The newly-elected Parliament begins on Tuesday its first session, which will apparently be a very crowded one. The first point of procedure will be the election of the Speaker, for which office Mr. James W. Lowther is to be proposed for reelection. The swearing in of members, of whom there are about 40 more than in the previous Parliament, and other formalities, will take the attention of Parliament until the formal opening by His Majesty in person on Feb. 11.

The debates on the address which follow will provide an opportunity for members to seek information on very urgent questions. In the meantime, the Premier is not expected to be in London until later in the week, recent events in Paris having frustrated his original intentions, but Mr. Bonar Law will act in his stead, both this week and during the sittings of the Peace Conference.

Financial business will take up most of the Commons' attention during the coming session, and only the most urgent of other business will be dealt with. Supplementary estimates, estimates for 1919-1920, and the next budget, involving as they do huge sums for purposes of reconstruction, will engage the attention of the House more than usual, and in the discussion of these problems will lie the indications of the strength of the most unique form of government ever seen in Great Britain.

Predictions regarding the duration of the Coalition under the stress of social reform will be on their way to being either falsified or justified. The most urgent of the non-financial measures to come before the House will deal with the future of industry and the return of the soldiers. A big program of housing is under way, and a successful business man is mentioned as future head of it. The lines of treatment of the problem are, however, as yet undivulged. More light has been thrown on the proposals for settling the soldiers on the land, but the outcome of them is still in the realms of controversy. Associated with the latter program is the question of transport, and the mention of Sir Eric Geddes as Minister of Ways and Communications, has already raised a protest from devotees of road transport against a system which vests the control of the future of the roads in the hands of men alleged to be prejudiced by training and occupation in favor of the extension of light railways at the expense of the roads.

The question of railway nationalization is under consideration, but they will remain under government control for some time. A bill to restore pre-war trade customs and regulations in industry is expected, in fulfillment of a pledge to labor made during the war, and labor questions in general will take up the attention of Parliament to a great extent.

It is intended to introduce a measure to avoid the necessity for new ministers to seek reelections. This will affect Mr. Ian Macpherson, Sir Robert Horne, Sir L. Worthington Evans, and Sir Ernest Pollock.

A new military service bill will be required to legalize the maintenance of an interim British army of occupation of 900,000. Continuance of restrictions on imports to prevent dumping, immigration and emigration, and a health ministry are also questions mooted for early attention.

The position of the Liberal Party in the new Parliament is the reason for two meetings called for this week. Liberals who do not support the Coalition have been called to a meeting today by Capt. Wedgwood Benn, acting merely as secretary. At this meeting, a sessional chairman will be elected, and the names of Sir Donald Maclean and Captain Benn are mentioned in this connection. A whip signed by six Coalition Liberals has also been issued, calling a meeting of the whole Liberal Party for Wednesday to consider the future policy.

## TAR AND FEATHERING INCIDENT AFTERMATH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California—An aftermath of the tar and feathering of J. Edgar Ross, a citizen of the Imperial Valley, in the name of patriotism and during the Liberty Loan campaign there last October, has come in the form of suits filed by Mr. Ross at El Centro a few days ago.

In the opinion of a number of people who have investigated the facts, it was primarily because Mr. Ross had incurred the displeasure of some members of the community by the vigorous fight he had waged for several years to clean up the vice element, that he was tarred and feathered last October. He served notice after the attack was made upon him that he would proceed legally against all those who took any part in the matter, and these suits are the forerunners of others which, he says, will be filed shortly.



## REPLY PROMISED TO QUERIES ON RUSSIA

French Foreign Minister to Submit Socialists' Questions on Attitude to Russia, to Peace Conference for Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The newspaper, *Le Populaire*, organ of Jean Longuet, to whom the Bolshevik reply with regard to the Prinkipo conference was sent, has requested M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, to answer the four following questions:

First. Whether the Allies recognized the right of the Russian revolution freely to decide its destiny, and if they are disposed to withdraw their troops immediately from Russian territory and raise the blockade.

Second. Whether the proposed meeting at Prinkipo was meant only for the organized groups, which claim national autonomy, or whether all those who are fighting for political territory are also to be included.

Third. Whether the meeting will be called upon to discuss the peace program suggested by the Soviet Government at the end of December, particularly the payment of debt incurred under the government of the Tsar, the delimitation of the frontiers and mining concessions.

Fourth. Whether the government wished absolutely to adhere to the choice of a meeting place, which seemed unfavorable, and whether it would not agree to meeting in a neutral country, such as Scandinavia or Holland.

M. Pichon said he could not reply at once, but promised to lay the matter before the Peace Conference, and that the conference would later issue a communication which he would transmit immediately.

*Le Populaire* says that Mr. Sazonoff, in the name of the Omsk-Kuban Government, has definitely refused to go to the conference, as have also the groups of Russians officially organized in Paris and abroad.

Representatives of the government of Georgia and the Baltic have stated that the question does not concern them, as they consider themselves independent of Russia. Generally, the Russian press hostile to the soviets recommends refusal to take part in the conference.

## ALLEGED IMPROPRIETY IN PRINTING LETTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Regarding the correspondence between Mr. H. H. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George in December, 1916, leading up to the latter's accession to the premiership which had been published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, on inquiry at 10 Downing Street, that the above correspondence, which has also appeared in Paris and London, was published without Mr. Lloyd George's knowledge, sanction, or approval.

In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Asquith states he has nothing more to say for the moment, than that the correspondence has been published without reference to him, and without his knowledge or sanction, that he does not know where the *Atlantic Monthly* obtained it, and the publication of such letters, without the consent of the writers, is a gross violation of the sanctities of intimate and secret correspondence.

## REPORTED REVOLT IN PETROGRAD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—A Helmsfors telegram states that fugitives report an outbreak of revolt in Petrograd on the part of former soldiers, who are expected to be joined by General Semenov's regiment of guards.

Kronstadt guns are reported to be bombarding the city, while artillery and machine guns are also in action. A further Helmsfors telegram states that Nikolai Lenin is said to be willing to capitulate to the Entente on condition that he receives amnesty for himself and his adherents.

## ROSIKA SCHWIMMER'S RECALL EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Budapest messages state that the recent recall of Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian diplomatist envoy to Switzerland, was due to the fact that this first woman diplomatist failed to discharge the duties of her post to the satisfaction of the Hungarian Government.

In non-Magyar circles, however, the Hungarian Government is credited with having appointed Mme. Schwimmer with a view to carrying favor in Entente countries, and her recall is attributed to the fact that the move failed to achieve its purpose.

## TEMPERANCE IN BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The *Extrablade* learns from a reliable source that the Belgian Government proposes shortly to introduce a measure designed to prevent the abuse of alcohol.

## BRAZILIANS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Rear Admiral Frontin and officers of the Brazilian Navy were entertained at

dinner last night at the Carlton Hotel as guests of the government. Rear Admiral Frontin occupied the chair, and the Brazilian Minister, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, and Lord Cochrane were also present. The chairman said the visit of the Brazilian squadron gave the British Government an opportunity of acknowledging the loyal cooperation and support received from the Brazilian Government during the war.

## PUBLIC CONTROL OF FOOD URGED

British Consumers' Committee States Reasons for Favoring Government Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Consumers' Council subcommittee appointed to inquire into government control of foodstuffs during the war and advise as to its continuance, has made its report. Regarding state imports of food, the question is one of national, and ultimately international, organization, it states, and is intimately linked up with the question of state control of shipping, the possibility of effectively controlling food trusts, and the limits of cooperative action.

In the event of food trusts extending operations to all markets, the only possible means of meeting this combination is by state action. The committee has definitely decided that the monopoly of state purchase of imported foodstuffs would be a powerful weapon, not only against the foreign trust, but also against the shipping ring. Also, that in times of fluctuating prices, state purchase would secure importation of articles, when private traders would be unwilling to take the risks; and, thirdly, when there is any excess of demand over supply, or there is no effective competition between the dealers, prices are apt to rise to an inordinately higher level.

It is the committee's experience that where there is a shortage, the control of prices without control of distribution is of little use, and they urge state control by reason of the ownership of the articles controlled as the best way to achieve effective distribution. The committee resolved that the government should continue to import essential foodstuffs from overseas and control them, to secure the maintenance of supplies and reasonable prices.

## SOLDIERS ON BOARD TROOPSHIP RESCUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Sunday)—The American transport *Narragansett*, 3000 tons, with 2500 troops on board, of whom a small number were Americans, went ashore off Bembridge, point of the Isle of Wight, in heavy weather on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock.

Every man has been put ashore owing to the splendid work of the Bembridge lifeboat, tugs, destroyers and train ferry No. 2 from Portsmouth. The transport, which lies high up on the rocks, is being examined by experts as to the prospects of getting her off.

## CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS IS ARRANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Jan Oudegeest, the Dutch labor leader, who has returned from England, announces that the International Federation of Trade Unions will hold a conference at Amsterdam on March 8. The General Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain, it was stated, chose Amsterdam in place of Versailles, as it was feared that the French Government would not issue passports to German, Austrian and Bulgarian delegates.

## EVACUATION OF FIUME DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—An official communiqué categorically denies the report that the Italians have evacuated Fiume, where, it states, no untoward incident has occurred for a long time past.

## LUXEMBOURG TURMOIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Friday)—Since the revolution which ended in the resignation of the Grand Duchess Adelaide in favor of her sister, Princess Charlotte, there have been some stormy sittings in the Chamber of Deputies. The Right accuses the Left of Bolshevism in connection with the revolutionary movement, while the Left retaliates by declaring the government and parties of the country to be the interests of the dynasty of Nassau-Braganza. The press is under closest censorship.

## THE FLENSBURG AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—The Norwegian paper *Dagbladet*, discussing the Schleswig-Holstein question, warns Denmark against the danger of incorporating too many German elements. The paper considers a Danish Flensburg would be a constant menace to the safety of Scandinavia.

## FINLAND'S SUPPLIES INCREASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—A Helmsfors message states that the Allies have increased the quantity of cereals allowed Finland to 200,000 tons annually.

## WOMEN WANTED TO TEACH IN RUSSIA

Mme. Breshkovsky Hopes to Induce a Number to Go From United States to Instruct Children Made Orphans by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—When Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky starts upon her return journey to Russia, in about two months, she hopes to take with her a number of young American women prepared to give instruction to the large number of children made orphans by the war and events in Russia since the Brest-Litovsk peace. Mme. Breshkovsky would have women well-versed in handicrafts, either knowing a little of Russia or eager to learn it, and, above all other qualifications, willing to undergo hardships. "One must remember," said Mme. Breshkovsky in her suite at the Hotel Majestic, "that the Russian people do not have all the comforts you Americans have. We do not always have the fire, and the food, and the other comforts. We need them, but we do not always have them." The young women she takes with her, therefore, must not expect all the comforts of home. She prefers to have them go to Russia with the intention of staying for several years. These teachers would be placed in charge of farm colonies Mme. Breshkovsky hopes to form in those regions of Russia where "quiet prevails." There she would have the orphans educated, and the expense of sending the teachers and providing them and the children with necessary books, Mme. Breshkovsky hopes, will be borne, in large part, by American benefactors who, with her, realize the absolute necessity of education in the development of the Russian people.

It is likely that Mme. Breshkovsky will explain her plans along these lines at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 10, when, under the auspices of the Civic Forum and the Friends of Russian Freedom, a testimonial will be paid to what "the grandmother of the Russian revolution" has done for her country.

Alice Stone Blackwell, who is Mme. Breshkovsky's biographer, and who has been with her since she arrived here, is now returning to Boston. Mme. Breshkovsky spent the first few days of her stay here at the Henry Street Settlement, under the wing of no particular Russian faction, although it had been said that most of them had hoped to take her in charge. She is now at the Hotel Majestic, in a suite obtained by the local Russian information bureau, which was organized under the Kerensky régime and is anti-Bolshevist. Mme. Breshkovsky is planning to go to Washington shortly.

## SOCIALIST ATTACK ON BOLSHEVISM

British Columbian Labor Leader Turns From Extremist Views and Appeals for Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Ever since Dec. 25, on each Sunday evening, meetings have been held under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party of British Columbia at which doctrines of a pronounced Bolshevist tendency have been preached. At the latest of these something in the nature of a surprise occurred when J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist member of the provincial Legislature and leader of the Federated Labor Party, described the Lenin-Trotsky régime as communist anarchism and urged his fellow Socialists to fight it tooth and nail.

When he enunciated this policy he was greeted with cries of "Judas" and "traitor," hurled at him from all quarters of a crowded theater. He persisted in his attitude and finally won half the audience to his way of thinking. Mr. Hawthornthwaite himself for many months has been a confirmed Bolshevist, but his conversion was brought about by the visit here of Mme. Breshkovsky, who is called the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution."

When Mme. Breshkovsky passed through Victoria on her way to the United States, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, as the most prominent Socialist in British Columbia, took occasion to visit her and elicit her views concerning the Bolshevist Government, whose methods have been approved by the more radical element of thought in this Province. As a result of his visit, Mme. Breshkovsky made out a statement for him for dissemination among the workmen of British Columbia, and which reads as follows:

"Russia must have adequate representation at the Peace Conference. The whole world must know of the terrible conditions which prevail in that great country. Help is needed; it is needed at this moment. The people are without food and without clothing. What necessities of life are left in the country are in the absolute possession of Lenin and his crowd. Lenin and his gang care not who suffers so long as they are provided for. Anybody who possesses anything, whether bourgeois or peasant, is mercilessly stripped of it by the criminal band which encompasses the government."

"The large majority of the peasantry are absolutely illiterate and, with very few exceptions, have never seen a map of their own country. If they did see it, scarcely one of them would know what it meant. They have no idea of their strength or their numbers. Just helpless in the hands of the present bureaucracy is their horrible plight. If they could only get a leader, a good leader, with 100,000 determined men,

they could sweep the blood-stained Bolshevist oligarchy out of the country and establish a Socialist republic that could take its place among the civilized countries of the world."

Taking the foregoing as his text, Mr. Hawthornthwaite made a stirring appeal to combat Bolshevist movements, and his utterances have rent his party in twain. His is the most powerful voice in the ranks of labor in British Columbia and he announces his intention of touring the Province making speeches in every community in the effort to check any growth of the Bolshevist movement in British Columbia. His influence is likely to go a long way toward this end.

## SECEDERS FROM BERNE CONGRESS

American and Belgian Labor Leaders Refuse to Meet German Delegates in Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—At an adjourned meeting of the American, Belgian, and French trade union leaders, the Americans and Belgians decided against meeting the German delegates, or taking any part in the Berne conference. On the preceding day, a meeting was addressed by Mr. Green, speaking in the name of 530,000 American miners, who expressed the repugnance of the Americans to meet the Germans.

Mr. Vertons, representing Belgium, said that during the occupation, the German Socialists had tried to induce the Belgians to obey the orders of General von Bissing.

Mr. Gompers accepted the invitation, provided the Germans did not enjoy the same voting rights as the Allies. The Belgians, in a long argument, upheld the contention that an inter-allied conference must precede the international conference.

M. Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail, was in favor of participation.

## ACQUITTAL OF MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mayor Thomas B. Smith has been acquitted on charges of misdemeanor and conspiracy to violate the Sperm Law. The prosecution of the Mayor grew out of the last election in the Fifth Ward, when James A. Carey and Isaac Deutsch were opponents for Select Council. Several policemen have been convicted and sentenced for their activities during the campaign and on election day, and are now on bail awaiting an opportunity to have their cases tried by a higher court. Although they have been sentenced, they are still doing police duty.

In the trial of the Mayor, an effort was made to show that he knew of alleged vicious conditions in the Fifth Ward and did not attempt to interfere. The blame, so far as the jury was concerned, was lifted from his shoulders when subordinates took the stand and testified that the Mayor was kept in ignorance of the true situation. This blame was shouldered chiefly by Mr. Davis, assistant director of public safety, who testified that he disobeyed orders in not transferring policemen from the district who had been active in the support of Deutsch's candidacy. The Mayor, when he took the stand, denied generally and categorically that he was conversant with the situation in the Fifth Ward.

## PROMOTIONS MADE ON ACTUAL MERIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Promotions in the municipal service based on actual merit, rather than on political preference, is the policy put into effect in Boston by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and referred to in an address before the City Council on Monday, which marked the beginning of the second year of his administration at City Hall. "I have adopted a policy of rewarding proven capacity by promotion," he said. "Four heads of departments have been appointed from the ranks solely on the basis of fitness and faithful service. I mean to continue this practice and to identify myself closely with the employees."

Boston's municipal expenditures for 1918 totaled \$50,000,000, and the Mayor stated: "It is evident that we are approaching the limit of endurable taxation." As a result of economies, the various departments have saved \$577,000 out of their appropriations. Enactment of the proposed new Boston housing code is recommended by Mr. Peters.

## WRECK OF THE NIMROD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

YARMOUTH, England (Friday)—Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, *Nimrod*, from Blyth to Calais with coal, has been totally wrecked on the Barber Sand off Calais. Only two survivors reached here.

## NORWAY EXPELS BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—Bolshevist representatives who still remained have now been expelled from Norway.

## NICARAGUA'S PEACE DELEGATE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Dr. Alexander Cesar having declined the appointment as Nicaraguan delegate to the Peace Conference, Salvador Chamorro, father of the President, will represent Nicaragua.

## ATTEMPT TO CLOUD PROHIBITION ISSUE

British Columbia "Moderates" Form Party and Raise Beer and Wine Cry in Anticipation of Another Liquor Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—After 15 months' experience under prohibition, the people of British Columbia may be described as veterans of the dry belt. It is safe to say that if given the opportunity they would record the same decision as that of Sept. 16, 1916. That vote was to a great extent a protest against the open bar and the manner in which it was conducted. Thousands of drinking men voted for the dry law on that occasion, which was shown, it is stated, by the fact that Vancouver, the largest city in the Province, polled an unexpectedly heavy vote in favor of the referendum, which was understood as applying to a temporary condition, to be followed by another expression of opinion on the question one year after the close of the war.

Since then, in fact during the past 12 months, several things have occurred. First was the Dominion order-in-council forbidding the inter-provincial trade in liquor. Then there was the armistice, which practically meant the end of war effort and, according to some views, the beginning of self-indulgence on the old scale. Shortly after was the exposure of Mr. Findlay and his dismissal as Prohibition Commissioner, revealing an unexpectedly heavy traffic being illegally carried on in strong drink.

Taking advantage of the present situation where many unthinking people are blaming the prohibition leaders for the prohibition law for the Findlay incident, a number of local men have inaugurated a movement for the organization of the People's Moderate Party as opposed to the People's Prohibition Party which carried the Province in 1916. The organization aims to secure the support of the returned soldier, organized labor, and several other classes of the community.

In determined opposition to the plea for a bone-dry Canada, this band of organizers, while declaring openly against the return of the open bar, want the sale of beer and light wines to be permitted in restaurants under government supervision and the importation of stronger liquors for use only in the homes. Thus the People's Moderate Party, it appears, is shaping a course in a manner calculated to cloud the issue when the next referendum is taken so as to make it a choice between a bone-dry state, and beer and light wine but no bars; the latter choice, of course, being a big concession to the drink traffic.

The saloon and the barroom, in its old sense, have gone to stay as far as this Province is concerned. They have no outward defenders. As the greatest center of population, and possessing the greatest number of bars, Vancouver affords a fair example for the whole Province. When the prohibitionary law came into force, many of the hotels in the city fitted up their barrooms with soft drinks, etc. Many of these are still in existence, and doing a fair business, it is stated. During the prohibition campaign much was heard of the need of a social center for loggers and others without homes, to replace the barrooms as a place where they could spend their evenings. The social center project is no farther ahead than it was 15 months ago, and the much-demonstrated barroom—shorn of its alcoholic—is taking its place. These barrooms are still freely patronized because there is no other place for a certain class to go for company where they are on an even basis with no sense of favors conferred. These places are provided with lunch counters. The revenue is not a tithe of what it was in the old days, and what the hotel men are not getting is largely going to the merchants and to the places of amusement.

Mr. Chris Specker, head of one of the largest department stores in Vancouver, states that his firm noted an improvement in business immediately after prohibition came into force, and this expresses the general opinion of business men. The effect on the two Victory L. campaigns was most marked. Thousands of men who never saved a cent in their lives had money to buy bonds, and did so.

Leaders of organized labor are unanimous in declaring that the dry law has been a good thing for the laboring classes. Mr. Duncan McCallum, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, declared that the workmen were in far better financial shape now than they were 15 months ago.

Several former barrooms have been converted into stores, offices or banks. Their owners have embarked in other businesses, as have many barkeepers. A number of the latter are working in the shipyards and making far more money than ever before. The Christmas trade of 1918 was the greatest in the history of Vancouver. With all these acknowledged benefits thousands of men who voted against the prohibition referendum in 1916 may be counted upon to vote "yes" next time.

## BIBLE SENT FOR USE AT THE PEACE TABLE

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson consented to receive a specially bound Bible from the American Bible Society for use at the Peace Conference as opportunity afforded. Accordingly, one of the society's small plea, royal octavo Bibles was bound in white morocco, with a gold cross on the cover, tooled simply on the inner edges of the cover, with the words

at the foot of the inside front border: "Peace Conference: Presented by the American Bible Society." A red morocco slip-cover had the seal of the society in gold on the inner flap. The Bible in this cover was boxed in a handsome blue morocco-covered case, with blue silk, padded lining. The front cover of the case had the seal of the society in gold on the center. The Bible was sent to Washington and forwarded in the official mail to President Wilson.

## COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE TO BEGIN

Supplies to Belgium to Be Taken by Air to Avoid Congestion on Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

FOLKESTONE, England (Sunday)—The first regular commercial air service inaugurated is beginning immediately between Folkestone and Ghent. A squadron of British military machines has been allotted to convey daily supplies of stores for the relief of Belgium. The machines are of the D. H. 9 type, built by the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, and have been specially altered for the present purposes.

An attempt to relieve the food situation in Kut will be recalled by the present service, which is intended to overcome the obstacle, not of an active hostile force, but of a zone of congested railways and docks.

## Need for Steady Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—General Branner discussed the commercial aviation prospects at the Air Ministry dinner at Claridge's on Friday and predicted a wonderful success for it eventually. At present, he said, optimism is high, and the British public think that the moment peace is signed and the conservative and tireless Air Ministry remove the embargo on long flights, they will be able to fly to India, America, and Australia. "They will not, and I am afraid there will be considerable criticism, loss of confidence, and possibly financial failure. We must go steadily. Commercial aviation is very much in the position warlike aviation was four years ago, and we must build it up steadily through infinite labor and careful organization."

## MILK PRICE LOWER IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—At a conference between the Milk Producers Association of the Chicago district and the large milk dealers of Chicago, the price to be paid for milk at the receiving stations where the farmers deliver their milk for the Chicago market was fixed at \$3.50 a hundred pounds for February, 20 cents lower than for January. The drop is said to be due to the fall in the price of butter and cheese and the surplus of milk produced at this season.

## WYOMING PRESSES SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The Senate of the Wyoming Legislature has passed a House resolution memorializing Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment for woman suffrage. The resolution was unanimously passed by both houses.

## LA RAZON IN ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, New York—The Editor of *La Razon*, an evening paper of Buenos Aires, has been elected to membership in The Associated Press and is now receiving a daily news report from New York. This is the twenty-first South American paper to join The Associated Press since Jan. 1.

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## GERMANS EXPECT A POLISH INVASION

Plans Made for Massing Army of 300,000 on Ground That Invasion Is Intended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin messages report that the German Government has information that great Polish forces are preparing to advance into West Prussia with a view to occupying the province in the same way as Posen. The Prussian military leaders consider that 300,000 men are required to protect the country against this invasion, and this force will be concentrated as soon as possible.

The government is credited with the intention of calling upon the unemployed to guard the frontiers, and of granting them special pay. Meanwhile, several members of the government have left for the East to study the situation, and an official communiqué states that Grunthal, Wunschheim, Jaruchin, and Gross Soolenski, in Posen have been recaptured from the Poles, together with two machine guns and rifles and ammunition. The Berliner Tageblatt also reports that the Germans have recaptured Kulmsie in West Prussia.

## FINE TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FLEET

Brazilian Minister Proposes That Each Nation Should Offer Thanksgiving to Grand Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Brazilian Minister in London gave a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel on Saturday to reciprocate the welcome given to the Brazilian naval squadron by the British Navy during the week. The Minister proposed in his speech that every nation should extend an invitation to the Grand Fleet in order to give it a great reception, as a thanksgiving for having saved the world. He expressed the disappointment of the Brazilian Fleet at not being able to join in the fight alongside the British Navy, and thereby participate in the fall of its glory. "Almost all those gathered round the Peace Table," he proceeded, "have manned the ships of state with the same skill as you have manned the ships of war. I have no doubt they will make a permanent provision for justice and peace, and see to it that the conference does not leave in its wake a legacy of wars. We all feel confident that at the end of its deliberations, to the geographical expressions of Jutland and Marne will be added the historic meaning of Trafalgar and Waterloo for many centuries to come."

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## SPANISH PREMIER'S JOURNEY TO PARIS

Press Approves Count's Action, Whilst Pro-German Section Is Significantly Silent About Its Former Utterances

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 2.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The comments of the newspapers of Madrid on the mission of the Count de Romanones to Paris have been highly enthusiastic and have expressed confidence that the outcome will be a considerable improvement in the international situation of Spain. The leading Conservative journal, *La Epoca*, organ of Señor Dato, the foremost monarchist rival, as it might be said, of the Count, was unhesitating in its recognition of the fact that the Premier was in a most exceptional position to make a success of such a mission as this. "Every patriotic person," it said, "must feel deeply the enormous importance of the Count's journey to Paris. His attitude in the crisis of April, 1917, and his written statement to the present Cortes in the month of October place him in the position of being an old and tried friend of the great nations on which devolves the development of the future of the world. The United States and its distinguished President have doubtless appreciated at its true value the attitude of the Spanish people toward the war; and while it was in progress they constantly gave us unmistakable proofs of their esteem and sympathy. There is now a material proof of their desire to know the attitude of the Spanish Government. We therefore trust that the journey of the Count de Romanones to Paris, where he will have the opportunity of speaking with the men who will take the statutes of the new organization of the world to the Peace Conference, will be highly advantageous for the interests of Spain. The head of the government takes with him to these discussions the cordial confidence of all Spaniards."

El Diario Universal, the Premier's organ, said: "A result of that useful policy of the Count de Romanones and not of any more recent circumstances is the kind request of President Wilson, a request which follows upon an invitation that was opportunely made to him that he should visit Spain when it was believed that before returning to the United States he was going to Portugal. The journey of the Premier is the consecration of a clear and definite policy directed solely toward the interests of Spain. It would be useless to construct hypotheses more or less audacious around this mission. The reality is sufficiently striking, and this reality itself speaks of what we have left unwritten."

El Sol said: "The journey of the Count de Romanones to Paris indicates an important improvement in the international situation of Spain. In addition to the satisfaction that this matter causes us as Spaniards, we must be allowed to express that satisfaction which is of less account, but which concerns us personally, that of having been the first to propose that the Count de Romanones should take over the Foreign Ministry. Without any party feeling, influenced by a well-matured vision of what could be and what ought to be the immediate national future, we felt that patriotism and a right constructive sense demanded that the parliamentary groups should be broken up and called for such a synthetic policy as would permit of the appointment of a capable man to each office. The Foreign Office, the control of foreign policy, was the proper place for the Count. There has been little delay in the events which corroborate our declaration. The Premier and Foreign Minister proceeds to Paris, the master force from which the bronze of peace will be produced. With him there go, as in a compact mass, the hopes of Spain. Today, after the dissensions of the war, there exists in every country a great anxiety for agreement in regard to foreign policy. Those who from the beginning gave their enthusiastic adhesion to the cause of the allied nations now utter a friendly warning to those who mistook their sentiments. There does not exist in Spanish opinion today any appreciable vacillation concerning matters of foreign policy. The visiting card which the Count de Romanones presents to the political leaders of the great states carries with it the compliments and the emotions of 20,000,000 Spaniards."

La Correspondencia Militar, which has been by no means friendly to the Premier in the past, says: "We do not know what range this personal intervention of the Count de Romanones will have in a matter of such high importance as that which is being dealt with in Paris, but we cannot help from ourselves the fact that this matter produces a pleasing impression and has a flattering significance for Spain. There can be no person or collection of persons, however lukewarm or qualified their idea of patriotism, who will refuse to grant the true demand of the Count de Romanones from certain political elements in this country who are in a state of disagreement. The Count de Romanones goes to Paris to represent the entire country with the approval of every Spaniard, and any action or initiative that might in the least diminish his prestige and the integrity of his representation, and which in his absence might complicate the normal course of public affairs, would be anti-patriotic and shameful. There is only one Spain and to all intents that goes with the Count de Romanones now."

The *Heraldo de Madrid* contains the following: "The mere possibility of Spanish participation in the great reunion of the nations has had the pri-

mordial virtue of propagating a strong and healthy optimism in difficult moments when the spirits of some who were saturated with the grief of fratricidal struggles began to droop. The hour is a solemn one. The incorporation of Spain in the world conveys so great a sense of recovery as to raise emotion in those Spaniards who saw with grief a wall of hatreds arise through those who, obsessed with their noisy Germanophilism, were able to bring about the idea that Spain was expressing her own feeling behind these mercenary campaigns. Fortunately the true national spirit, represented from the first moments of the war by the most select elements of Spanish intellect and by the masses which make up our democracy, has prevailed. Spain has the right to see her efforts crowned by the success which her intervention in the peace implies. And all Spaniards must welcome the solemn moment in which Spain proceeds to take the first firm and decisive step on the road of her assured greatness."

No Spanish newspaper now dwells upon the erratic character of the country's policy during the war, or its Germanophile tendencies, nor is there any candid admission from any quarter that there is anything in the nature of ingenious opportunism in the attitude now adopted. In essence the Spanish pliant at the moment is that the Allies are good and kind and they will understand that the Germans must not be mentioned any more, and that somehow, as the result of the Premier's little conversation with President Wilson, a dazzling future is about to burst upon the country. Spain, without doubt, has needed some ground for optimism, and she is making the most of it.

## NEWFOUNDLAND FISH FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, presided at a luncheon which was given at the Russell Hotel by the North Atlantic Fisheries Company, to inaugurate the first shipment of chilled fish from Newfoundland. The menu included salmon, caplin, turbot, haddock and cod, which had recently been brought over from Newfoundland.

The chairman said that, owing to the war, Newfoundland had been badly handicapped in regard to her fish and oil products. The Harmsworths had had two steamers carrying paper and pulp products to Great Britain, but these had been taken away for other purposes, which meant that their company had been running at a loss, which was not particularly good for the company of Newfoundland. For four years, therefore, Newfoundland had practically been excluded from the British markets, while Norway and Iceland had received preferential treatment. They asked, for instance, that Britain would regard their products—their fishstuffs—as worthy of acceptance. At present there was a period of transition and difficulty all over the world with regard to foodstuffs and shipping, and if aid could be given by the government to Newfoundland it was only what was due to them for the little bit they had done in the war. Lord Morris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said that the fisheries of the island were more valuable than the gold mines of Peru. It was the first time in the history of the colony that they had sent any chilled fish out of the country. If they did away with the old method of cold-storage, the fisherman would be able to deal with three times the quantity without the cost of curing and salting. For years he had been advocating this method, but he had found it very difficult to get people to take up these new ideas. The fish that had been brought over for that luncheon had been brought largely owing to the efforts of Major Green, who during the war had been in charge of the department for bringing over Canadian fish for the Canadian Army. Mr. Harmsworth and others present had been most sympathetic and interested in the matter.

Sir Edgar Bowring congratulated Lord Morris on what he had done to expand the fishery trade of Newfoundland. There was, he said, a very large outlook for that trade, especially now that it had been proved that fresh fish could be brought over. Newfoundland had attained a wonderful state of prosperity, and that position was likely to be maintained, judging from the tremendous quantity of fish of all sorts that abounded in her waters.

Mr. Moreton Frewen said he believed that the food problem of Great Britain could be solved by the ocean. Unless they ate much more fish and much less meat they would arrive at a parlous predicament. The Resources Commission were negotiating for the development of their fisheries, but they had come across a very strong prejudice in the case of Ireland and Scotland, who did not wish to centralize their fisheries. Never was there a greater mistake. If they only cultivated the waters and spent money with intelligence, the food supply would no longer present any problem. He believed that the consumption of fish could be increased from 1½ ounces per head per day to 7 ounces, whereas the present average consumption of meat was 7½ ounces per day. If they thus brought down the quantity of meat consumed to 4 ounces daily, and gave the state a penny a pound for cold storage, they would get sufficient money to pay the navy estimates.

Sir William Goode promised to bring to the notice of the authorities the question of supplying chilled fish.

## IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Imperial Munitions Board has sold to the Canadian Department of Militia, the improvements which it erected at Long Branch, Toronto, and at Camp Borden, the price fixed being \$500,000. The cost of these buildings to the Munitions Board was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

## CANADIAN RECORDS OF PEACE AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The handling of public records of any kind, the arranging, storing and tabulating of them either for permanent reference or eventual destruction, is something of a fine art, and it certainly isn't stretching the point very far to say that it is an art which is pursued probably less than any other art in existence.

In the case of governments in general, it has been conspicuous by its absence, and in the case of the Canadian Government in particular, its tenacity has been shouted from the housetops.

It isn't as though there were no crannies in existence which could be consulted or systems which could be used as models, though to be sure the good ones could probably be numbered on the fingers of one hand—and never mind the thumb. Great commercial institutions, such as the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, under positive pressure have produced record storage warehouses just as perfect and automatic in their operation upon the document in its descent from the file to the furnace—or to be more correct nowadays the repulper—as are the processes upon a 15-inch gun in its journey from the Elswick ingot to the Queen Elizabeth. But governments laboring under the confusing searchlights of divided public opinion are slow to move, slower to be convinced and positively slothful to take action, especially when under the old régime, or lack of it, there is always room for just one file more, so long as the door will shut. Departments have to be brought together in conference with a legion of special wants, choked and bursting record rooms have to be allowed to prove their case, plans have to be considered and properties perhaps acquired, and when at last the ground may have been cleared, the government may go out of power, and the whole business be thrown into the melting pot again—and all the while the records are piling up and up, and a respite never comes.

It has been like this in Ottawa ever since the beginning of things. No systematic attempt to deal with government records and separate the departmental chaff from the wheat has ever been made. When an enthusiastic Dominion archivist has gained permission to search for certain invaluable documents, a wise friend has been known to ask, "Where are you going to do the sorting?" and the very recollection of his tiny Archives building, already filled to bursting, and of the mountains of material awaiting his fall, has been enough to make him clap metaphorical hands to his head and hurriedly think of something else. And so things have gone on until Canadian Government departments are one and all exuding records at every pore and vital state papers cheek by jowl with ancient pay sheets are hardly restrained from breaking down their prison doors and turning on their keepers with a clamor for better housing.

However, it is always the proverbial last straw which is too much for the camel's comfort and in the case of Canadian records the last straw has been the war, and action has become absolutely imperative to save the government's reputation from the fate of the ship of the desert. From the war are coming, and the advanced guard is even now above the horizon, the personal and military and every other kind of records of half a million soldiers. Add to them the hospital, reconstruction, demobilization, pension, assigned pay and several other kinds of records, and all the other things from steamships to gas masks that supplied the half million soldiers, to say nothing of their allies, with the wherewithal to fight. On this pile several hundred thousand war trophies, from howitzers and aeroplanes to German proclamations and posters, and finally top up with the artistic war record of a hundred or more British and Canadian painters, and you may be able to get a faint grasp of the immensity of the material awaiting treatment and at present without premises or machinery of any kind.

So as coalition governments are in the habit of doing things that party ones set aside for others supposedly more necessary to their political stability, a government commission was appointed the other day, to deal with the whole matter, a small commission of three with the possibility of additions later on. It consisted of Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and chairman of the National Gallery trustees and many other things besides, Dr. Doughty, Dominion archivist, and General Cruikshanks from the headquarters staff of the Militia Department.

Sir Edmund Walker represented not only the voice which had cried in the documentary wilderness for the last 10 years or more, and in the meantime had built a record warehouse, so perfect that its plans had been borrowed by Washington and used by them in their war, but he stood also for the art side of the business as the National Gallery was vitally interested in new premises and would undoubtedly be expected to take charge of anything that came from the Canadian war memorials in the shape of fine art.

Dr. Doughty represents, of course the whole question of the accessibility and preservation of government records, while General Cruikshanks has under his care the military end of the business.

There is an immense amount of work to be done. There are plain

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factory buildings to be erected, hidden away perhaps behind an imposing front but capable of being added to indefinitely. There is a large and imposing addition to the existing Archives Building needed to house the regular increase in government records which have inconveniently been increasing while kaisers have raged and autocracies imagined a vain thing and building has been at a standstill in order to find money to defeat them. There is at least the first section of a permanent National Art Gallery to build to house the national art treasures which since the Parliament Building fire made them homeless by taking their galleries for the House of Commons, have been touring the country, the friends of every city but the capital. And last between the National Gallery and the Archives Building there is a truly immense and mightily imposing war memorial hall to build to commemorate, so far as any building can, Canada's part in the war, where war trophies, war posters and war pictures and war everything else will give the visitor for all time to come some idea of Canada's share in the greatest struggle for existence that ever beset the liberties of the world and will inspire him to greater works in consequence. It is a great and worthy task and one that admits no delay.

## OPENING A NEW AFRICAN ROUTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—How many people can say offhand where Dakar is? And yet it is a place which is destined to become of considerable importance in the near future, not only on account of its position, but because of the many natural features which exist at this point for making a harbor second to none, and where the largest vessels can easily be accommodated. Moreover, it is accessible from all parts of the western coast of the continent without any great engineering difficulties.

Dakar is situated in the French Senegal, close to Cape Verde, the extreme western point of Africa. Going southwest, from there by sea to Pernambuco, the capital of Brazil, the distance is about 2000 miles, and taking a line along the same latitude, one could be landed at the Panama Canal within much about the same distance. It is easy, therefore, to see what an important new trade route may come into being uniting Africa and America; and when the coastal railways—that from Dakar to Tangier has already been commenced, and there is a project on hand for one from Dakar to Cape Town—have been completed a great vista is opened up for tourists, commercial travelers, and explorers from all European countries.

The French have already appreciated the importance of Dakar from a military and naval point of view, and considerable work has been accomplished, and money spent, to make a good naval base at this place. Amongst other improvements there is a dry dock, 220 meters by 60 meters, which can be emptied by hydraulic machinery in three hours; a harbor for torpedo boats; and an arsenal containing barracks, work shops, etc. A large central building is to be erected which will cost 15,000,000 francs. The jetty used for purely commercial purposes has been erected on two pieces of reclaimed ground, each 300 meters long by 100 meters wide. On these have been built substantial warehouses of reinforced concrete. Rails are laid on all sides. The machinery plant includes six large movable cranes.

On the other side of the bay, connected by a short railway of about 20 kilometers, at a place called Rufisque, there are four wharves, each 400 to 500 meters long. They can easily be extended to 800 meters to accommodate vessels of 30,000 tons when the situation demands it. In fact, there is room for wharves which would extend in the aggregate to 4000 meters. The town itself is rapidly growing. Considerable foresight seems to have been exercised in laying it out and in providing for the 400 villas for residential purposes. Rooms of a certain height, baths, etc., are obligatory in all cases, and there is an ample supply of water. Regard for beauty is evidenced in the many pretty facades and terraces as well as in the gardens which surround the villas.

## THE REAL MEANING OF AMERICA

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 28, 1919.

II  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the second part of his speech on Americanization of the immigrant, delivered in New York before a nationally representative gathering of Americanization workers and leaders of racial groups, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, asked "What is it to be loyal to America?" and then proceeded to answer that question as follows:

"It is not told by outlining the philosophy of William James or Emerson. It is not told by the poetry of Poe, Longfellow and Lowell. All these are expressions of the American spirit of adventure, of purposeful searching after the thing that is better. But America is the constant and continuous searching of the human heart for the thing that is better."

"There is something bigger and finer in every one of us than the individual himself. That thing that is finer is the thing that prompts us to do the work that we are doing; and why are we working; why are we striving? Because of a divine dissatisfaction. We are compelled to move on and on by something that we know not of. That is the essence of Americanism. Take out of our hearts the belief that the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' is true, that God's truth is marching on, and you defeat America, but until you take that from us, the real America cannot be beaten in battle. I want to get into your hearts, if I can at this time, a passion for Americanism."

"We are trying a great experiment in the United States. Can we gather together people of different races, creeds, conditions and aspirations, who can be merged into one? If we cannot do this we will fail, indeed we will have already failed. If we do this we will produce the greatest of all nations and a new race that will hold a compelling place in the world. It is well, therefore, that we come together at such a time as this, and we should have come together long since, and put our heads to the problem as to what are the initial steps in bringing about that harmony within our country which will give it meaning, purpose and cohesion."

"There is no such thing as an American race, excepting the Indian. We are fashioning a new people. We are doing the unprecedented thing in saying that Slav, Teuton, Celt and the other races that make up the civilized world are capable of being blended here, and we say this upon the theory that blood alone does not control the destiny of man, that out of his environment, his education, the food that he eats, the neighbors that he has, the work that he does, there can be formed and realized an ideal which will master his blood. In this sense we are all internationalists."

"Now there are several things which we have come upon recently which seem to those of us who have not been wise to be discoveries. The first is that we have a great body of our own people, over 7,000,000, who cannot read or write the language of this country. That language is English. And these are not all of foreign birth. A million and a half are native-born. The second is that we drafted into our army men who could not understand the orders that were given them to read. The third is that our manpower is deficient because our education is deficient. The fourth is that we ourselves have failed to see America through the eyes of those who have come to us. We have failed to realize why it was that they came here and what they sought. We have failed to understand their definition of liberty."

"To be an American is not to be the embodiment of conceit as to all things that are fundamental in America, or to be satisfied with things as they are or to let things drift."

"Let me ask you to make these determinations if you will: That we shall teach the American what Americanism is, and that we shall teach the American what Americanism is not. Under what flag do you march? What is this Americanism? It is not internationalism; it is the most intense nationalism, because through this nation mankind is to be served. Amer-

icanism is not pacifism, because Americanism is courage, and there can be no such thing as manhood or womanhood without courage. Americanism is not cynicism; it is enthusiasm. Americanism is not indifference; it is purpose. It is not being carried away with the idea that there is some guiding fate that will lead us in some mysterious way into the happy land. It is a consciousness through our whole being that things can be achieved."

"Americanism must be to us a political religion. Religion is a consciousness that there is something better than yourself toward which you are striving. The man is religious who believes or who knows that he stands in the compelling presence of an ideal, and an ideal is always something that you are not, but something that you hope to be."

"Let us get within ourselves the consciousness that there is something that is represented by us primarily and beyond all other people; for here in this land there was given first impulse to liberty and justice; and justice through liberty by which men rise; not disorder, laziness and willfulness, because through these men fall. Let us exalt the virtues that we know Americans have in their hearts, and then we will be true Americans, no matter upon what soil we are born, nor how we may have been raised."

"I do not believe that men are Americans merely because they are born upon this continent. There are men born far away who are true Americans. Men are not made by their blood alone. And it is your function to so surround our people with the sense of justice that they will realize that the United States stands for something that is worth fighting for; that man has been coming up through thousands of years; that he has gone through one period of subjection after another; but that he has at last lifted his head up above and is looking around and finds that the great struggle that he has made through the years was a struggle that the human being might have justice on the face of this globe."

## EDUCATORS REQUEST A FEDERAL BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Alberta government will ask the federal government at Ottawa for the establishment of a federal bureau of education, and the payment from Dominion funds of some of the cost of the Province's educational work. If a resolution passed by the Alberta school trustees' conference is accepted by the cabinet ministers, The Canadianization of the foreign-speaking people, the supply of trained teachers, the development of the technical schools, and the equalization of educational opportunity for everybody were matters of national importance, it was felt, and therefore the Dominion Government should assume some of the responsibility.

The Minister of Education was asked to name a small committee to investigate the entire question of state appropriation for schools, this to consist of a representative of each of the departments, the school boards, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Education Association, organized labor, and perhaps other interested bodies. The resolutions arose from the fact upon which the delegates to the conference unanimously agreed, that the present government aid to schools throughout the Province is insufficient. The Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, informed the trustees that the government would substantially increase its grants to schools doing technical and high school work.



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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 564)

### The Evil of Tips

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Letter No. 535 in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 4, brings out this letter to you. The tipping evil is certainly a big evil, not only to the tipper but also to the tipped. On a trip east and return all the pleasure of travel was taken out because of that ever-present problem, to tip or not, and how much one can afford to tip. If one tips less than 25 cents there is no "thank you" coming, even sometimes a scornful smile and one walks out of that dinner or dining room, sleeper, or hotel, feeling anything but happy with himself. How much longer is this evil to be tolerated? It is neither just nor right to enter party, and to say the least, it is very un-American.

(Signed)  
BERTHA RUEDINGER WITTE  
Pomona, California, Jan. 14, 1919.

(No. 565)

### Profiteering

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The best way to cure the evils of private-profit trade is collective dealing through group managers. It is a simple thing to do. The hard thing to do is to let go of the spoils system and its gambling excitement and hopes of the risk and prizes of profit trade. Profiteering and profit trade are as inseparable as drunkenness and temperate drinking. Profit trade lives by our custom as saloons live by custom. We need to awake to the inevitable power of our custom.

(Signed) W. V. HARDY  
Soldiers Home, California,  
Jan. 18, 1919.

### LIQUOR CONTROL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Under the new Brunswick Prohibition Act as it now stands liquor is handled by certain vendors appointed by the government, but it is now intimated that the Ministry is considering a proposal to abolish all vendors and have liquor sales handled by the government itself. Official statement on the point is lacking so far, but it is known that the chief inspector under the act, a former clergyman who gave up pastoral work to enter this branch of the public service, has urged some step of this kind. It is contended that the government, handling the liquor through its own officials, would be able to keep a closer check upon sales than is possible under the present vendors system, and that there would be less likelihood of abuses creeping in. At the same time, however there has hitherto been strong opposition in the province to any suggestion that the government should enter upon the liquor business in any way.



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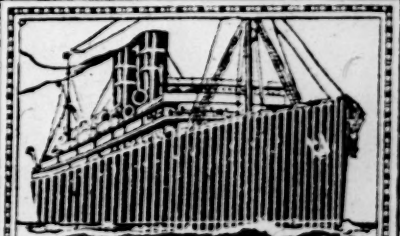
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## CUNARD ANCHOR

### NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Saxonia ..... Feb. 14

Carmania ..... Feb. 17

Royal George ..... Feb. 22

AQUITANIA MAR. 1

Coronia ..... Mar. 10

Orduna ..... Mar. 18

Saxonia ..... Mar. 18

Carmania ..... Mar. 24

AQUITANIA ..... Mar. 29

### BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Princess Juliana ..... Feb. 17

### NEW YORK TO LONDON

Pannonia ..... Feb. 18

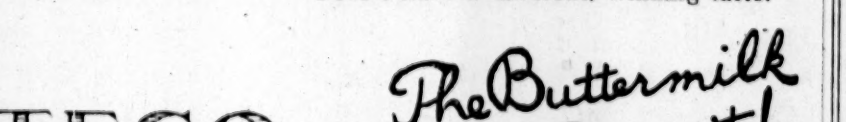
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## GERMAN PLANS FOR COALITION CABINET

Majority Socialists Negotiate With Republican Democrats for Joint Ministry Upon Meeting of Constituent Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—The special wireless press correspondent in Berlin writes:

Although the German elections have not given the Majority Socialists absolute command of the Constituent Assembly, they are nevertheless the real governing factor in Germany, their numerical strength being in round figures double that of any other party. In combination with the Republican Democrats, they will command a two-thirds majority of the Legislative Assembly, which begins its labors on Feb. 6.

Negotiations are now proceeding between leaders of the Majority Socialists and of the Republican Democrats for the purpose of agreeing upon a common program of political action during the first session of the Constituent Assembly. These negotiations also deal with the formation of a coalition government to take the place of the present provisional cabinet, which is exclusively composed of Majority Socialists, the Foreign Secretary, War Minister, and the State Secretary, Herr Brücker, not being members of the inner cabinet.

It appears probable that both the first President of the Republic of Germany, and the first Prime Minister will be taken from the Majority Socialist Party. If the Constituent Assembly accepts the draft constitution prepared by the Republican Democrats, Professor Preuss, the election of the first President of the German Republic is expected to take place in March, or at the beginning of April.

The Constituent Assembly is to remain in session for the greater part of this year, but when the new constitution is completed, not only in Germany as a whole, but also in the individual federal states, there will be new elections for the Reichstag and for the second Chamber, which is proposed in the draft constitution.

## Spartacist Activity

Attempts to Hold Up Food Supply Ships at Bremen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—

Following the announcement of the Berlin Government's decision to send troops to Bremen to secure non-interference with the sailings of food ships and the despatch inland of their cargoes, the Berliner Tageblatt reports that the situation there is very serious. All the working classes, it states, are armed, and in occupation of the suburbs, while in Verden, outside Bremen, Gerstenberg's division from Berlin threatens the town and awaits the disarming of the workmen. Negotiations between the people's commissaries at Bremen and the troops from Berlin proved unsuccessful, and immediate developments cannot be foreseen.

Meanwhile the Berliner Tidende's special correspondent learns that sabotage against the food supply is also being threatened by the Soldiers' Council at Hamburg's famous suburb of Altona, the council having decided to prevent the first supply ships from leaving the harbor. In short, the Spartacist element continues active despite its defeat in Berlin, and now again at Wilhelmshaven, and its disruptive campaign now appears to be concentrating upon the disorganization of the food supply. There are also indications that, having failed in seriously hampering the national assembly's elections, the Spartacists are planning to nullify the national assembly's deliberations, and indeed to prevent its meeting if possible by establishing a counter parliament of their own.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

The Berlin Government announces that it has found itself compelled to send military detachments to Bremen in order to establish order in conditions there. Herr Noske, in a published statement, explains that the expedition is designed to render possible the departure of ships destined for the Allies, and also to secure food supplies on return of the vessels.

During the past few days, violence conducted by what the National Assembly elections have proved to be a small minority, there is no guarantee at present, he says, that no incidents or riots will occur on the arrival or departure of provision ships. The provision supply, however, must be assured unconditionally in view of the extraordinary shortage, and the government therefore intend to act resolutely. Most certainly, however, the government troops marching into Bremen will be no shot unless the Jockey will represent the Independent Socialists outside Bavaria.

## Bavarian Delegate to Berne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

At a meeting of the Bavarian Independent Socialist Party at Munich, Kurt Eisner was appointed delegate to the international socialist congress at Berne. The Berliner Tageblatt states that Herr Kautsky, Haase and Jockey will represent the Independent Socialists outside Bavaria.

## Soviet Demand Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—

The Berlin Government wireless reports

that the Soviets of Greater Berlin called upon the government to justify itself before them and the communal Soviet councils regarding the events which occurred during the Spartacist week. The government refused, pointing out that the congress of German Soviets transferred control over its activities from the local Soviets to the Central Council of German Soviets and claiming that it acted in agreement with the latter in its measures for the reestablishment of security in the capital.

## Spartacists Thwarted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—

The Berlin Government wireless states that order has been restored at Wilhelmshaven and the workmen disarmed. In the communist coup d'état in the shape of an attack on the Imperial Bank, 7,250,000 marks were stolen, but, with the exception of 400,000 marks, were subsequently restored.

Fifty people in all were implicated in the affair.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The latest news from Wilhelmshaven, where the Spartacists attempted a fresh coup de main, is that the authorities now have the situation in hand and have cut the telephone and telegraph communication, while the railways to town are being cleared of Spartacists, who had succeeded in holding up all traffic.

## Bulgarians Leaving Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—

The Berlin government wireless states that the German authorities are preparing for the return of the Bulgarian subjects who are at present in Germany in large numbers. The journey from Orsova to Lom Palanka is to be made by Danube steamers.

The Hungarian politician, Count Andrássy, has arrived in Berne.

## New Agrarian Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

A Berlin message states that estates purchased by war profiteers, which are found to be badly administered or not occupied by the proprietors themselves, will be forfeited to the state. In case of all other estates, 10 per cent of the arable land of each will be taken over by the state.

## American Officers Reach Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

A Berlin message states that 21 American officers have arrived there from Cologne to study the political situation.

## Finnish Ambassador on Leave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

German papers announce that the Finnish Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Hyöty, has gone on leave for three months.

## Rumors of Rosa Luxemburg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The Handelsblad's Berlin correspondent writes he is reliably informed that Rosa Luxemburg was only wounded and is in a hospital in West Berlin.

## German Coal Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The coal situation continues to be the subject of negotiations in Berlin, and it is declared that disaster can be averted only by great efforts, the railways and many towns having only stock sufficient to carry them on a few days longer.

Wages at the mines range from 14 to 18 marks a day, but production is down by thousands of tons, compared with a few months ago. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that the introduction of a compulsory work bill is being seriously considered, and even the Vorwärts admits that something of the kind is absolutely necessary.

## Russian Delegates in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

At a meeting of the Berlin soldiers' council on Tuesday, representatives of the Petrograd soldiers' council appeared in the council room with a red flag bearing the inscription, "To the Berlin soldiers' council, from the soldiers' council of Petrograd."

## Withdrawal From Kiev

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

A Berlin message states that the evacuation of the Kiev army group is proceeding rapidly, and the Ukraine will soon be clear of German troops. The last of the troop trains reached Pinsk a week ago and Pinsk itself was evacuated on Monday.

## Germans Leave East Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

Berlin reports that the British Government has informed the German Armistice Commission that General Lettow von Vooreck has reached Daras Salaam with the German East African troops, and arrangements are being made for the transport of the force to Europe shortly. Negotiations with a view to the early return to Europe of the women and children still in German East Africa are still proceeding.

## German Agrarian Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—

The Berlin Government has created by decree legal foundations for demolishing estate ownership and the promotion of

bourgeois colonization. The decree will make available the necessary territory required to promote the reorganization of the population in the interests of agriculture and intensive agricultural labor, such territory to be obtained from state lands and private landed properties. For this purpose, colonization enterprises will be created. The state domains will be offered for sale to these enterprises. They will also be entitled to expropriate uncultivated moorland or other waste ground for colonization purposes and obtain the right of pre-emption for agricultural stretches of land from 20 hectares upwards. Colonization enterprises will have the right of the repurchase of property of colonists on the estates founded by them if the colonist wishes to sell or abandon part or all of it, or if he does not inhabit or cultivate it permanently. Stipulations have also been provided which make it possible for agricultural laborers to hire land for the needs of their households.

## Complete Returns in Prussia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—

The Berlin Government wireless states that the Prussian election results having now arrived, the total result of the elections to the Prussian Assembly is seen to be as follows:

Majority Socialists, 145.  
Christian People's Party (Center), 85.  
Democrats, 65.  
German Nationalists, 48.  
Independent Socialists, 24.  
German People's Party, 24.  
United German Hanoverian and Central Party, 7.

Guelphs 2, Schleswig-Holstein Peasants and Land Workers Democracy 1. The Central Council of German Socialists Republic has convoked a sitting of the central council of all the army corps in Berlin for Feb. 4, to discuss a bill for the new adjustment of the power of command.

The former German delegation in the Ukraine has been reduced, Count von Borchom, Chargé d'Affaires, having left Kiev with a portion of his staff. The government's counselor, Dr. Messner, has been appointed provisional German Chargé d'Affaires.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—

It may be said with certainty that neither the Majority Socialists alone, nor both the Socialist parties together will have the absolute majority in the Assembly. The Social Democratic Party will therefore have to depend on the cooperation of the German Democrats for the formation of a parliamentary majority and a government.

Compared with the election results for the German National Assembly, a certain increase in the German National People's Party must be noted.

Elections in the former Duchy of Saxony, Altenburg, and in the former principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen resulted in both cases in strong and absolute majorities for the Majority Socialists.

## Schleswig Proposal Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—

The Berlin Government wireless pronounces as a complete invention the recent report that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, had proposed the establishment in Flensburg of an inter-Scandinavian commission to administer Schleswig until the settlement of the Danish-German frontier question.

## Herr Siemens' Concern

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—

A Berlin message states that at the annual general meeting of the great electricity concern of Siemens & Halske, Herr von Siemens, chairman of the board of directors, said:

"The last two months have been absolutely unprofitable months for German industry. Instead of reconstruction, which is so urgently needed, we observe a process of dissolution. This process is visible in practically all German industries. In the factories, men are busy, not with their work, but with politics. Taking the information available from many sources as a basis for this conclusion, we may say that the productive power of the factory hand is at present not more than one-quarter of what it was, say, in January, 1914."

Simultaneously with this decrease in productive activity, there has been a series of demands for enormous increases of wages. The situation is impossible. We are going downward to ruin. Our industries are decaying, unemployment grows alarmingly. It will be a task of colossal difficulty to recreate German industries. At present the outlook is as bad as it possibly can be.

## Moderation Advised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

The Central Council of German Soviets has published a proclamation to railway workers pointing out that serious economic consequences must result if impossible demands make the regular railway traffic impossible. Democracy took it for granted, the proclamation states, that in no circumstances would immediate fulfillment of the demands be enforced by the strike.

## Prussian Partition Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

The Prussian Government has issued the following statement regarding the partitioning of Prussia provided for in the draft of the new German Constitution.

"In our announcement of Dec. 10, 1918, we have already pointed out that the future political formation of Prussia will be determined by the Prussian Constituent Assembly, and that all

attempts to wrest parts away from Prussia will be strongly opposed.

"The Prussian Government has maintained this standpoint to its full extent on the occasion of the recent negotiations regarding the German state administration."

"While bringing this to the general notice, we again give expression to our expectation that the authorities will definitely oppose all efforts tending otherwise."

## FOOD PRODUCTION TO BE DISCUSSED

Conference at Washington to Be Addressed by Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. Harold Barbour and Other Prominent Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Preparations are being made for the most important meeting devoted to the interests of farmers which has been held since the armistice was signed, to be held in Washington from Feb. 11 to 13, inclusive. It is significant that this conference will not be devoted merely to the technical matters of cultivating the soil and the best methods of increasing crop production, but the range of subjects to be discussed shows that agriculture is taking its place as one of the progressive industries of the country.

Two distinguished men are coming from Ireland to talk upon certain phases of agriculture. Sir Horace Plunkett of Dublin, chairman of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, who has had experience in farming in the United States, will speak on the "Problem of Organization of Agriculture in the United States," and Mr. Harold Barbour of Belfast, member of a prominent manufacturing family of the north of Ireland, will talk on the "Effect of Food Control on Agricultural Cooperation."

Other speakers are to be Senator Thomas P. Gore, on "Agriculture and Readjustment"; Prof. John R. Commons, "Railroad Situation—Private or Government Ownership"; Dr. Charles McCarthy, "International Food Control"; W. B. Colver, "Future of the Federal Trade Commission"; James C. Ketcham, master Michigan State Grange, on "Need of Cost of Production Data"; and many others from different parts of the country on topics of interest to general farmers and those specializing in various branches of agriculture.

The conference will devote the last day to committee work and conferences with congressmen and heads of departments of government.

Farmers and farm organizations have been petitioning the agriculture committees of the Senate and House, urging that the cost of production data which has been gathered by the Department of Agriculture be made public as soon as possible, and that the committees provide the means for such publicity. It is maintained that the great body of consumers who are having to pay high prices for food commodities do not understand what it costs, under present conditions, to produce them, and are accepting the representations freely made that the farmer is profiteering. It is claimed that farmers have had to meet such high expenses of production that the profits which they have been able to make in the last few years would disappear entirely if they were compelled to reduce their prices. While farmers have made money on their wheat since the government guaranteed the price, and on hogs under similar conditions, there are many thousands of farmers in other lines who have had a small margin of profit, it is said. The cost of fertilizers has been out of all proportion to profits, the say; farming implements and tools have been costly, and farm labor has commanded unheard-of wages.

It is by such conferences as the one to be held in Washington and by the plans that may be perfected at them that it is hoped to get a broader view of the agricultural situation before all the people, as well as to give the farmer himself useful information regarding his own business and his relation to other lines of activity.

## Wheat-Price Legislation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Consideration of legislation to maintain the government wheat guaranty price at \$2.25 a bushel for the 1919 crop will be begun today by the House Committee on Agriculture. Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, announced the hearings after a conference with Julius Barnes, head of the Food Administration's grain corporation. Before the announcement, Representative Steiwer of Minnesota had charged in the House that powerful interests were seeking to repudiate the guaranty.

## FOOD SHIPMENTS ARE ENCOURAGED

United States War Trade Board Announces the Removal of Restrictions on Several Commodities—Licenses Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The continued mild weather and open winter have resulted in releasing foods and feeds for export much sooner than had been anticipated. The War Trade Board announces the removal of restrictions from the following foodstuffs: Barley, rye, corn, oats and oat products, bran and middlings, beans, peas, sugar and hydrocarbonated cottonseed oil. It is further announced that export licenses will be granted freely to all destinations.

Applications are now being considered by the War Trade Board for licenses to export butter and adulterated butter to all countries except Great Britain, France and Italy. Purchases for these three countries will continue to be made by the Allied Provisions Export Commission, acting on behalf of the governments of those countries. Condensed milk and fats may now be sent to France, the French Food Ministry having removed restrictions. Shipments of fodder for export to the northern neutrals have been released.

The American exporter is being given every facility for extending the scope of his business and for simplifying it. This is especially noticeable in the ease with which he may procure export licenses under the new regulations. Present policies aim to do away with individual licensing whenever possible, and to substitute for this the system of licensing governed by the commodity in question or the country of destination.

As a result, the number of shipments that fall under this simplified procedure is constantly expanding, and the shipper is given greater convenience, because in such cases he does not have to apply to the War Trade Board for an individual license, but must conform merely to the shipper's export declaration, such as is required by customs procedure at all times. Moreover, the present policy not only permits unrestricted shipment of commodities no longer on the conservation list, but allows the shipment to the allied countries or their colonies of commodities still on the conservation list where the value of no one commodity exceeds \$200.

This policy is specifically applied to export shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Japan, and their colonies, possessions, and protectorates. Belgium and the Belgian Congo also are included. And the same relaxation of restrictions for exportation is applicable to Canada and Newfoundland.

In the case of export shipments by mail, attention is called to the fact that export licenses are not to be regarded as permission to trade with the enemy. Shipments by mail may not be consigned to persons on the enemy trading list, or persons believed by the sender or the War Trade Board to be acting for or on behalf of such enemies.

## LEADERS OF TURKISH UNION ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commissioner Heck reports to the State Department that 35 of the leading members of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress have been arrested at Constantinople. Among them were Rahmy, former Governor-General of Smyrna; Hussein Djahid, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies; Carasso, a lawyer; Süleiman Nouman, chief medical inspector of the army; Kemal, former Minister of Food Control; Hadji Azzil, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Djavad, former military commander of Constantinople; and Djemdjiz, a member of the House of Deputies.

These arrests seem to meet the approval of the allied high commissioners.

## CRITICISM AIMED AT GAS COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Severe criticism and a demand for better methods are given Chicago's gas company by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, in its report recently made public. The commission says that it "reminds the company that a rate which is reasonable for adequate service rendered in recognition of the just rights of consumers may be regarded as unreasonable when rendered in the spirit and attitude toward consumers and under the conditions and circumstances of the six months beginning June 1, 1918."

Elsewhere the report says: "From a consideration of all the evidence in this case, the commission finds that during the space of several months, beginning June 1, 1918, there was a most serious breakdown in the matter of the efficiency of the whole

## TZECHO-SLOVAK TRADE RELATIONS

Meeting Held in Chicago to Form Commerce Chamber—Delegates Enthusiastic Over Idea of Free Intercourse for Bohemia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—More than 200 Americans of Tzecho-Slovak descent gathered here on Monday to form an American Tzecho-Slovak Chamber of Commerce to promote trade relations between the new Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia and the United States. Permanent organization is to be formed today.

The Tzecho-Slovak commercial institution purposes to inform American chambers of commerce and business men with regard to trade opportunities and connections in the newly opened country in Europe; and, conversely, to be of assistance to manufacturers and merchants in the new republic who wish information about American business. Delegates to the convention were enthusiastic over the prospects of free intercourse for Bohemia with the rest of the world.

Several recounted obstacles which had been placed in the way of native business by Austria. John A. Cervinka, president of the convention committee, for nearly years clerk of the probate court of Cook County (Chicago), told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of instances where Bohemians had suffered from obstructions. A Bohemian tanner, for instance, he said had purchased some machinery from the United States, but did not find himself getting results. A former Tzecho-Slovak, who had come to the United States and engaged in the tanning business in Chicago, returned for a visit and was besought by the Bohemian tanner to go to his factory. He found the machinery all right; what he needed was to be speeded up; he so advised. That was impossible, the Bohemian told him. The authorities had ruled the machinery could not be run at that speed (declaring it dangerous). Mr. Cervinka said also that most of the Bohemian-made goods had been marked "Made in Germany."

Delegates are present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Nebraska, and other states, in addition, of course, to Illinois, which furnishes the largest attendance. Charles Pergler, United States commissioner representing the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, spoke on Monday on Tzecho-Slovak relations with the United States. E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois and H. H. Merriek, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, were other speakers.

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Elsewhere the report says: "From a consideration of all the evidence in this case, the commission finds that during the space of several months, beginning June 1, 1918, there was a most serious breakdown in the matter of the efficiency of the whole

organization of the company as evidenced by the grossly abnormal number of complaints, due directly to incompetent, unreliable, and, in instances, offensive and discourteous meter readers; an insufficient and disorganized meter-reading force; also to a thoroughly disorganized, inefficient and inefficient bookkeeping force, and to the fact that some members of the adjusting force were totally unfit for want of the qualities of competency, patience and courtesy; and also for want of a proper conception of the rights of consumers and of the duty the company owes to its consumers; but primarily to the want of a proper appreciation of the duties of the company to its consumers by the then existing executive department of the company."

## GERMAN ATTITUDE TO NEW REPUBLIC

Minority in Bohemia Favors Loyalty to Tzech Republic for Commercial Reasons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Wireless Press special correspondent at Prague writes: The movement among the German minority of Bohemia in favor of loyally adhering to the new republic formed by the Tzecho-Slovaks grows in strength from day to day. The movement which aims at detaching these integral portions of Bohemian territory from Bohemia in order to add them to German-Austria, and thus to Germany, is engineered from Vienna and Berlin, and is supported locally by professional pan-German politicians, and not by responsible men of affairs.

The business men of the German belt of Bohemia are almost unanimous in their desire to remain subjects of the Republic of Bohemia. Their organ, the Prager Tagblatt, points out that if the German belt were detached from Bohemia, German manufacturers inhabiting it would be deprived of their present coal supplies, and of their best railway communications, while their present field of enterprise would vanish, compelling them to seek new fields against a competition far more formidable than that with which they have now to contend.

The Prager Tagblatt reproaches those representatives of the German minority in Bohemia who have proclaimed a policy of separation from Bohemia with having betrayed the interests of the masses of their fellow citizens in order to promote an empty program of pan-Germanism.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

A Prague message states a section of a bill adopted on Wednesday provides for the foundation of a university at Bruenn, where instruction will be given in the Tzech language.

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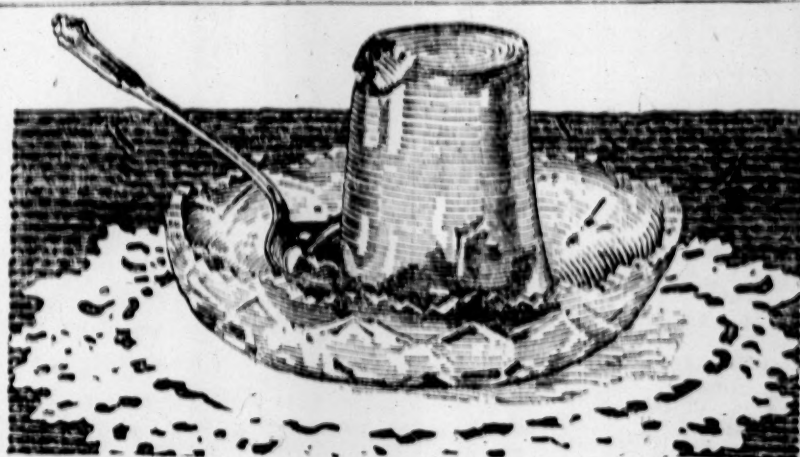
## BIBLE SOCIETIES EXCHANGE FIELDS

NEW YORK, New York—At the last meeting of their governing boards, the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society made an arrangement whereby the British and Foreign Bible Society turned over to the American Bible Society its work in the Philippine Islands, and the American Bible Society transferred to the British and Foreign Bible Society its work in Korea. Both societies have long been at work in both fields. The societies have not only exchanged fields but are giving, each to the other, the exclusive use of the versions of the scriptures referred to.

## SOLDIERS PREFERENCE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A soldiers preference bill, giving preference in public employments to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of all wars in which the United States has been engaged, will be introduced in the Rhode Island House of Representatives within a few days.



## To Women Who Know Good Jelly:

THIS clear, sparkling jelly is made in surroundings as spotless as your own kitchen. From beautiful red Spitzenberg apples and granulated sugar—nothing else—apples that are carefully wiped by hand, quartered and any spot or blemish cut out.

You will like the delicate flavor—the perfect texture—the sharp, jewel-like outlines when you cut it with a spoon.

The Beech-Nut Jellies are cooked by thermometer tests in shallow silver-lined kettles, that are emptied the minute the jelly's done. These are the secrets of our accurate results. No drip tests—no overcooking—no uncertainty.



## BELFAST STRIKERS STATE THEIR CASE

Men Deny Dispute Is One for  
National Settlement—Declare  
Demand for 44 Hours Is  
Matter of Simple Justice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Thursday at the strike delegates' headquarters in Belfast, and was immediately shown into the committee room where the representatives of the press committee, and the organizing committee discussed the situation from the strikers' point of view.

"We are asking for a 44-hour week," was told, "no less and no more. The employers could settle this strike in less than an hour if they acceded to our request, which is a perfectly just one."

Asked if the question was not really a national one and should therefore be dealt with by the nation as a whole, the reply was in the negative. "We consider this a purely local one. It is nothing to what workingmen in England may decide upon as right; we are prepared to say what is right for ourselves. Conditions in different localities differ. Let the workingmen in England or Scotland settle his problems, and we will settle ours."

Asked if the employers in England were as willing as the Irish employers were to concede a 44-hour week, and if the Belfast employers offered it on that ground, if it would be accepted, the answer was: "Certainly, provided it is offered to every man now on strike. Some smaller firms have already offered their employees a 44-hour week, but they cannot accept it until it is universal."

"Supposing," it was asked, "44 hours is conceded, what is there to prevent the workingmen using their power to demand fewer hours until eventually the trade of the country is crippled?"

The reply was: "We are unanimous on 44 hours, and the men's own intelligence would prevent such an occurrence. It is admitted there are a number of irresponsible youths among the strikers, who would not see far enough to prevent disaster; there may also be those who would endeavor to use the strike for political ends, but these are in the minority. At the moment, the workingmen in Ulster who have the interests of their country at heart, could put a stop to such a state of things by refusing their support. We consider there is nothing to fear from that quarter."

"This is not a political question, nor a religious question, but purely a workingman's question, and an honest demand for liberty and justice. If the employers had given us 44 hours when we first asked for it, instead of sarcastically asking us, as an employer did, 'What could you do if it was not granted to you?' and, on being informed that the people in Petrograd were at that moment starving and the same thing could happen here, to be answered, 'And what then?'—if the employers had given us 44 hours at that time, there never would have been this strike, and the workman would not at the present time have known his power."

"As it is now, we have power to hold up every port in Ireland and stop trade and commerce of every description. At the present moment, the workmen on the dock are standing to, ready to receive orders from us as to whether or not to unload the ships which come to port."

The committee stated that they could not hold themselves responsible for random speakers in the streets, nor was window-smashing by irresponsible youths authorized by the committee. The committee referred to the hardships of the men going to work early on winter's mornings.

Questioned as to whether the strikers were considering the factory women, who were going to work at an equally early hour, the reply was that once the men had got 44 hours, they believed no employer would find it possible to deny the same hours to women.

Taking this into consideration, the strikers have not asked the women to come out. Every effort is being made to conduct the strike in a peaceful and orderly manner. Anyone who witnessed the procession of strikers on Tuesday, could not but be impressed by the orderliness of the proceedings. At the request of the police authorities, the central strike committee have agreed to cooperate with the police and act as patrols to prevent disturbances.

The attention of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was drawn to a bulletin issued by the strikers, one of which reads as follows: "The history of the 44-hour movement in Belfast can be stated very briefly. Seven months ago, the demand was first made publicly, but owing to war conditions, the men postponed their claim."

"There was no doubt in the minds of the Belfast men as to what they wanted. They never wavered on the question of 44 hours or none. The Clyde is claiming 40 or 35, but here there is no shillyshallying. To quote The News Letter, 'It does not look like a genuine Belfast movement, but rather as if it were engineered by the enemies of the country, and the enemies of Belfast in particular.'"

"This is a lie. Never was there such a genuine Belfast movement. The men guiding it are responsible trade unionists of Belfast."

**Government's Decision**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Fresh developments in the Clyde strike took place last Thursday, when a deputation of strikers waited upon the Lord Provost and requested him to ask the

government to intervene to settle the dispute.

In a telegraphic dispatch to the Premier, the Lord Provost, after conveying the strikers' request, intimated that the deputation had stated they had hitherto adopted constitutional methods in urging their demand, but failing consideration being given to their request by the government, they would adopt any other methods they might consider would advance their cause. They had agreed, however, to delay action in order to give time for a reply. The telegram added that all the men in the generating stations had been compelled to join the strike, and only sufficient men had been allowed to remain to provide lighting and power for hospitals and possibly for the lighting of private houses.

After considering the strikers' request for intervention, the Cabinet decided definitely to refuse it and Mr. Bonar Law on behalf of the Premier, wired the Lord Provost as follows: "The question of working hours, which forms the subject of representations forwarded by you, is the precise question which is being dealt with at the present time between employers and the duly elected representatives of the trade unions chiefly concerned. In these circumstances the government is unable to entertain the requests for intervention made by the local members of unions, whose representatives are acting for them in conference with employers."

"Such action on the part of the government could only undermine the authority of those who have been chosen by the men to represent their interests, and would destroy cooperation between employers and the employed, on which the hope of industrial peace depends."

**Bombay Cotton Strike Over**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is learned that the Bombay cotton mill strike has terminated, following on the mill owners' granting increased wages and bonus on advice given by Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay. The strike, which affected nearly the whole of the cotton mills, lasted three weeks and was accompanied by serious disorders.

**Release of Strikers Asked**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—A conference of the affiliated and non-affiliated societies, convened by the parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, was held at Glasgow on Saturday, and for six hours deliberated on the present Clyde strike. A resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the brutal attack of the authorities and police on the people who had met to hear the Lord Provost's reply to the men's demand, and calling for the release of the three strikers arrested.

**Strike Offices Raided**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—On Saturday night the police raided the office of the trades and labor council where the Glasgow strike joint committee publishes the strike bulletin, which had been sold daily in the city since the commencement of the strike. Four detectives examined the correspondence and took the names of the subcommittee members who were present. The joint committee met later, and decided to proceed with their campaign, advising all districts to improve their organization.

**Movement Against Extremists**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—A movement is stated to be on foot in Glasgow to start a patriotic workers' league on the Clyde side, the idea being to take control from the extremists' hands and appoint shop-stewards to work in harmony with the official union leaders. A demonstration will be held on Tuesday to discuss the matter.

## ARMY DISCHARGE RULES ANNOUNCED

Provision Is Made for Return of  
Individual Soldiers From Eu-  
rope for Special Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department has authorized General Pershing to send to the United States, for the purpose of immediate discharge, individual drafted or enlisted men upon presentation of convincing testimony to the effect that there exists serious indisposition or other distress in the soldier's family.

Men may make their own request for such discharge, or a request for discharge may be made direct by letter or cable to the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, France, by a member of the soldier's family or by another interested and responsible person. In either case, the request must be accompanied by good and sufficient testimony to the effect that the need really exists.

General Pershing also has been authorized to discharge in Europe, on their own application, men who give good and sufficient reasons for requesting such discharge, and who waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Men so discharged will be paid travel allowances from their station in Europe to the port of embarkation, and from Hoboken, New Jersey, to the place of enlistment or induction into the service.

These instructions apply to enlisted or drafted men who entered the service since April 1, 1917. Men who entered the service on or before April 1, 1917, may be furloughed to the United States when the need is clearly indicated.

## LOCKOUT BY SILK MILLS OF PATERSON

Employers in New Jersey City  
Say Competition Will Not  
Permit Payment of Present  
Wages for Fewer Hours' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PATERSON, New Jersey—Because they reported for work half an hour later than usual, in pursuance of their plan to establish a 47-hour working week, 27,000 silk workers, it is estimated, were locked out of their shops on Monday. This lockout is believed to affect about 90 per cent of the employees in the city's silk mills.

The unions are holding meetings all over the city, but declare that the strike is to be a peaceful one and that so far no plans have been made for picketing.

Although a number of the smaller mills have granted the demands of the strikers, it is said that manufacturers in general argue that Paterson workers have been receiving 54 hours' pay while doing only 50 hours' work, and that, as silks from other parts of the country are being sold in New York at prices lower than those for which they can be manufactured in Paterson, it is impossible to grant any further reduction of working hours. They claim also that since the armistice their business has been affected by the lower cost of silks manufactured in mills that observe the 54-hour week. The manufacturers are considering asking the government to undertake mediation in the struggle.

## Situation in New England

Many Mills on 48-Hour Basis, Some  
Close, Strike Affects Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Operatives in many textile mills in New England began work on Monday on a basis of 48 hours a week, a reduction of six hours in the schedule which has obtained for many years. In many instances the reduction was made voluntarily by the manufacturers, and in others it came in response to demands by operatives, in such cases with a corresponding decrease in pay.

Only one mill in New England was reported on Monday to have yielded to the complete demands of the operatives. This was the Pennsylvania Textile Company, which operates mills in Pawtucket and Central Falls, both in Rhode Island. This firm granted a 48-hour week and will continue to pay the employees for a 54-hour week.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, many of the operatives went on a strike, because of the refusal of the mill owners to concede 54 hours' pay for 48 hours' labor. Some of the large woolen mills in that city were closed, while several were operated in part. The mill owners declared that over 50 per cent of the operatives reported for work, but the labor leaders asserted late in the day that between 60 and 75 per cent of the help in all the mills had participated in the strike. It is stated that the strike has not the sanction of the United Textile Workers of America, a labor organization to which nearly all Lawrence operatives, as well as those in Lowell, Massachusetts, Dover, New Hampshire, and in the mills along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island border, belong.

In Lawrence, picket lines were established early in the day and maintained at the gates of nearly all the mills, but the new schedule was not aggressive, and there were comparatively few clashes. Extra policemen were stationed at all points.

The mills of the American Woolen Company in Lawrence opened on a 48-hour schedule, but before noon it was found that comparatively few of the help had appeared, and in the afternoon the mills were closed except for a few persons who were employed to clear up unfinished work. Several other mills announced complete shutdowns for an indefinite period.

Officials of the Rhode Island Textile Council announced that operatives in nearly all the textile mills of the Blackstone Valley had begun work on a 48-hour-a-week basis. In some instances operatives who had been released from the new schedule, left their looms at the end of eight hours, and stated that they would return on Tuesday on the same basis.

The cotton mills of New Bedford, Massachusetts, were also operated on a 48-hour schedule, as well as several in the western part of the State. Several manufacturers said that concessions to the demand for 48 hours a week were made in the belief that the Legislature would pass a law limiting the hours of labor to such a period in the next few months, and that their action was in anticipation of legislation.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN SEATTLE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington—All lines of trade are tightening as the result of the determination of organized labor to go out on a general strike on Thursday. Plans are being perfected by the workers to feed the strikers, and public places at which food can be obtained will be announced. A committee has been appointed to confer with the metal trades and labor council at Tacoma, which had decided to call a strike for today, to prevail upon them to postpone action until Thursday.

This action, if taken, will tie up all industrial activities in the two cities. The meeting that authorized the general strike was composed of 110 local unions, including all crafts. Intimidation in the locals is reported by what is regarded as the majority that did not approve the general strike. It is

claimed that the halls were packed early by the radicals, so that the men known to be conservative did not get an opportunity to vote.

Large employers of labor are privately expressing gratification over the probable strike. They say they have had the strike threat held over their heads for approximately ten years, and feel that the issue is now so clearly drawn that its outcome cannot be a matter of doubt.

## WARNING AGAINST ANTI-AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Men are not welcome here who attempt to undermine our institutions," declared the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, before the ninth coast artillery corps. "Let the foreign-born agitators and German-trained college professors who don't believe in our government go back to the countries they came from, and which perhaps they like better," he urged, in the course of a warning against Bolshevism, pacifism and kindred influences. Dr. Manning said the war had helped to show "how morally unsound and essentially un-Christian are the ideas of pacifism," but that the pacifism which was directly responsible for the prolongation of the war was still strong, and showing itself in some very high places. "In the name of justice, of the mighty sacrifice offered and of all right and honor, let us demand that America shall not be a party to a peace which would show soft tolerance to criminal Germany."

## INQUIRY INTO BOSTON FOOD PRICE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reports of alleged violation of federal regulations regarding the prices of foodstuffs have been lodged with the United States authorities in this city and an investigation into the situation has been ordered by Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, in order to ascertain the facts and to prosecute violators. The chief complaints received by the District Attorney are stated to be with regard to the prices which retailers in this city are charging for eggs.

The District Attorney has placed the investigation in the hands of Daniel A. Shea, assistant District Attorney. He stated on Monday that the scope of the investigation is limited owing to the removal of war-time restrictions on most articles of food commonly used. The restrictions on the sale of eggs are still in force, he said, and the investigation will probably center about the sale of this commodity, with additional steps being taken to determine if there is any hoarding of foodstuffs.

## LABOR UNION URGES TELEPHONE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An investigation of the federal administration of the telephone and telegraph service by the United States Congress is called for by the Boston Central Labor Union in a resolution adopted unanimously on Sunday. Other resolutions condemned the attitude of George H. van Dusen, director of the War Labor Board, in doing independence for Ireland, called upon the government to release all foodstuffs and opposed compulsory military training.

**Hotels Reduce Charge**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—On order from Postmaster-General Burleson, the hotels which began last week charging five cents for telephone calls and an additional five for "service," thus circumventing the previous order reducing the charge from 10 to 5 cents, have returned to the straight five-cent charge for local calls and no extra charge for suburban service.

## DRASTIC LAW AIMED AT WHISKY SELLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SALT LAKE, CITY, Utah—Dan B. Shields, Attorney-General of Utah, is preparing a bill for submission to the Legislature to make the present prohibition law more stringent by sending convicted bootleggers to the penitentiary, even where it is shown that it is their first offense. Under the present prohibition law, first offenders are held guilty of a misdemeanor, and are subject to fines. The second offense aggravates the crime, and it becomes a felony, subjecting the bootlegger to imprisonment.

Under plans contemplated by Mr. Shields, the Legislature will be asked to amend the present law, and provide both imprisonment and fines for the first offense.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL ON VACATION**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, has arrived in this city on a six months' vacation. He expects to go to Washington soon.

ASK FOR  
**VENUS**  
17 DEGREES  
**VENUS**  
American Lead Pencil Co., New York

## MEASURES TAKEN TO PROVIDE WORK

Congress and Various Agencies  
Active Against Unemployment  
—Secretary of the Treasury  
Voices Encouraging Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the opinion of all responsible officials, as well as members of the national Legislature, the most important problem facing the United States is the immediate adoption of measures to prevent unemployment on a large scale in the coming months. After weeks of comparative inactivity, Congress and the various agencies concerned with the readjustment of labor and the prevention of anything like a crisis have faced the problem in earnest, and it is hoped that the measures already proposed will go a long way to solve an embarrassing situation.

If these measures are speedily carried out, there is every reason to believe that those who predicted "bread lines" by May will prove to have been mistaken. Everything, it is believed, depends on the efficacy of the measures proposed to provide work until industry is rehabilitated and normal conditions are restored.

In an article appearing under his signature on Sunday, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said: "Instead of days of dark foreboding, these should be days of rejoicing, of confidence and of high resolve. America is least injured of any of the nations which took part in the grapple with autocracy on the soil of France and Flanders. Our fields have not been devastated, our homes and factories have not been razed, famine does not stalk among us."

The statement made by Secretary Wilson to the effect that there are now 1,500,000 unemployed in the United States has, it is believed, led to undue alarm. The Secretary of Labor was careful to explain that there is practically as much unemployment when industry is normal and active as there is now. Large bodies of men are constantly moving from one job to another in the effort to obtain better wages and better working conditions.

However, the army is scarcely half demobilized and it is fully realized that the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. thrive on unemployment. This is the most serious phase of the problem.

Several measures have been proposed to meet the situation:

1. Senator William Kenyon, Progressive of Iowa, framed and introduced a bill which provides for an emergency public works board with \$100,000,000 at its disposal for the construction of public works already authorized by Congress but halted by the war.

2. Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the House which makes provision for a national emergency board for the employment of soldiers. The general improvement of agricultural lands, forest lands, coal lands, roads and waterways is among the provisions of this bill.
3. The War Department is considering the question of delaying demobilization of men returned to such a degree as will enable the labor market to absorb the discharged men.
4. Various proposals have been made to give the discharged soldiers six months' or three months' pay to render him independent in case he should have difficulty in securing employment. Such a proposal will receive scant consideration, for the simple reason that it is not believed to be constructive, but on the contrary an incentive to loafing and irresponsible expenditure.

Under the Kenyon Bill, the most important of the emergency measures proposed, the War Finance Corporation is authorized to lend as much as \$200,000,000 at 5 per cent interest to states, counties and municipalities for public-work construction. In the conference of the labor committees of the two houses it was proposed to include in the bill a clause to carry out Secretary Lane's plan for reclaiming lands, and also a provision for the establishment of a motor truck service under the Post Office Department.

One of the problems facing Congress in the adoption of constructive labor measures is how to differentiate between work of national importance and work which has no bearing on the commerce and the industry of the nation as a whole. Agencies charged with the placing

of unemployed men can do little if there is no employment. Industry, it is realized, is slow in adjusting itself, one of the reasons being that manufacturers hesitate to buy the necessary raw materials at a time when the scale of wages and prices may be undergoing a radical readjustment.

Those who advocate emergency labor measures fully realize that at best they can be nothing more than a "buffer" or a stop-gap until such time as industrial conditions are restored to a normal basis.

## Fresh Fruit Desserts—2c

Jiffy-Jell desserts, rich and fruity, cost but 2 cents per serving.

Each package contains a vial of fruit essence, made from condensed fruit juice.

Add boiling water, then this flavor, and you have a fresh-fruit dainty.

Compare Jiffy-Jell with the old-style quick gelatin desserts. You will find it five times better, yet it costs no more.

Millions now enjoy it.

**Jiffy-Jell**  
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's  
2 Packages for 25 Cents

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## DECISION ON CIVIL POSITIONS

New York Official Says Rights  
of Men Who Went to War  
Are No Greater and No Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Thousands of civil employees who went to war are affected by a decision made public by Charles D. Newton, State Attorney-General, that their rights with respect to reinstatement, reemployment, promotion, vacation and compensation are no greater and no less than if there had been no war.

In 1917 the state law was amended so that civil officers and employees who entered the service should not be prejudiced by their absence, that the difference between their civil and military pay should be paid by the state or the municipalities, and that promotions should be granted them just as though they had not enlisted.

The Attorney-General rules that a soldier-civil employee entitled to promotion on a certain date if he were not in the army should get it then, despite his absence, and should be paid accordingly from that date; he is protected by the statute up to two months after peace; he should return to his civil duties within reasonable time after discharge from the service, the head of the department employing him ruling as to what that time should be; of two men entering the service from the same position, if the last appointed man returns first, he is entitled to the place until the first returns; although he cannot be removed by reason of his absence, he may be removed for any reason for which he might have been removed if present; his vacation next summer cannot be cut off because he was away last summer, but he cannot claim a double vacation.

## TINOCO REGIME OPPOSED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The Costa Rican Government, according to dispatches received here, is moving troops to protect the frontier between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The reports say that Costa Ricans opposed to the Tinoco Government have made plans to invade Costa Rica from Nicaragua.

The main point of the defense in the afternoon was that Wisconsin, instead of being low in its loyalty percentage, stood next to highest in the nation. The statement was made by Henry F. Co-hens, attorney for the defense, that Wisconsin's desertion rate was less than half that of Illinois and less than one-fourth that of New York. In delinquency and desertion records, South Dakota was lowest, with a percentage of 17.100 of 1 per cent, while Wisconsin came second with 19.100 of 1 per cent. Indiana, Kentucky and Kansas came next in the order named, he declared.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sixteen points, or writs of error, were cited on Monday by the five Socialists, Victor L. Berger, J. Louis Engdahl, Irwin St. John Tucker, Adolph Germer and William L. Kruse, in their motion for a new trial, following their conviction for violation of the Espionage Act. Contrary to expectations, the hearing before Judge Landis was unfinished on Monday at 6:30 p. m. and was continued until 10 a. m. today.

The chief points in the 16 writs of error are that the court erred: In overruling the plea for acquittal filed by Adolph Germer; in refusing to grant the defendants' motion for a change of venue; that the verdict was contrary to the law of the case; that the verdict was not supported by the law of the case; that the court admitted incompetent evidence offered by the United States; that the court erred in refusing to direct a verdict of "not guilty" for the defendants at the close of the government's evidence; that it erred in permitting the attorneys for the prosecution to appeal to political passions and prejudices of the jurors in their arguments; that Judge Landis improperly charged and instructed the jury to the defendants' prejudice; that, upon its being disclosed that there were irregularities and communications prejudicial to the defendants between the jurors and the deputy marshal, the court erred in refusing to set aside the verdict; that the government's counsel was guilty of misconduct prejudicial to the defendants; that new evidence had been discovered.

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## VAIN ATTEMPTS TO OPPOSE PROHIBITION

Representatives of Liquor Interests in United States Leaving No Stone Unturned in Effort to Succeed in Their Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While bills for enforcement of prohibition within the State of New York are going through their first legislative stages at Albany, the Association Opposed to National Prohibition and the Distillers Association of America are leaving no stone unturned in their attempts to make headway in their campaign against national prohibition.

Representatives of the liquor interests have issued statements denying the authority of Frank L. Polk, Assistant Secretary of State for the United States, for proclaiming the Federal Prohibition Amendment to have been ratified. The liquor attorneys claim that the ratification in 15 states cannot be completed until the question has been submitted to a referendum. Their claim that the state has any power, even though it possesses a referendum law, to submit to the people a question for whose decision the federal Constitution provides the method already followed in legislative ratification, is denied by the prohibition interests, who say that should the liquor men go into court on this supposition, they would be only wasting their time and money.

It is pointed out that the claim is based upon the fact that in these states there is a provision making it possible, under certain conditions, for the people of the state to hold a referendum respecting any action by the state legislature.

But it is contended that the courts would not hold that this provision could be construed to enable such a referendum with respect to legislative action ratifying a federal constitutional amendment; for, it is claimed, this would be to hold that a single state may by its own sole action amend the provision of the Constitution of the United States which prescribes the method of that document's own amendment.

In a further exposition of this point, it is pointed out by the Anti-Saloon League that the first act in any state upon its entrance into the Union is its acceptance of the federal Constitution as its supreme law, and to this all its after actions must conform or be null and void.

In the particular case of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, Congress provided that it should be submitted to and voted upon by the legislatures of the states. Inasmuch as the federal Constitution is the supreme law of the nation governing the matter of amending the Constitution, and has been duly accepted as such by every state, it is held that no state legislation or state constitutional enactment subsequent to that state's entering the Union can at all affect it or change it. Therefore, it is further held that the referendum, whether it be a constitutional or statutory provision in any state, can be applied only to state legislation. When voting upon an amendment to the federal Constitution, legislatures are not acting under state law, but under the provision of the federal Constitution; they are holding office under state law at such a time, but are acting under federal law alone.

It is therefore contended that no state could give them authority to consider a federal amendment, neither can any state law limit or take away their power to do so.

A representative of the distillers, several of whom have been in conference here this week, has, however, already gone to Washington on the way to California to begin circulating a petition for a referendum in that State.

Meanwhile an interesting feature of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition has been revealed, a feature which the association has now made public for the first time. The association says that its membership includes many people who are not opposed to prohibition itself, but who are opposed to the method by which the prohibitionists are declared to have brought it about. The association says further that no one identified with the liquor trade is a member, but the fact remains that the organization is backed by big hotel interests, whose directors are fighting prohibition from what they say is a business basis. The prohibitionists ask whether a hotel man who thinks it is more important to perpetuate his bar than to concentrate his energies upon better food and room service, is or is not identified with the liquor trade.

Much is being made, therefore, of the allegation that the anti-saloon interests have dealt a terrible blow against constitutional and personal liberty, and that federal restriction may now be extended even further.

The chairman of the association, however, admits that the law is merely incidental to the hotel business. What the hotel man is mainly concerned in, he adds, is filling his rooms. Prohibitionists point to hotels in prohibition states which fill their rooms without the attraction of bars.

The signs being displayed in saloon windows are now assuming some variety. At first the burden of the liquor argument, through these posters, was settled entirely on the shoulders of William Howard Taft. Now the three sisters, Crime, Espionage and Prudishness, have been invoked to lend their aid. Prohibition is a fact, the Federal Prohibition Amendment having been adopted even in New York State, prohibitionists wonder if the liquor interests will not be obliged to change these signs, making them read: "Fight the Prohibition Law," rather

than merely "Fight Ratification." It is contended that to oppose ratification any longer is to lock the barn after the horse is stolen; and that the opposition must now appear in its real colors, a threat to break or hamper the law itself. Herein, the prohibitionists say, lies the real source of crimes with respect to prohibition.

## INQUIRY IS ASKED INTO ARMY ORDERS

Resolution in the United States Congress Seeks Investigation of Alleged Discrimination Against the National Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges to the effect that officers of the national guard have been treated unfairly and with undue discrimination at the hands of the so-called "Leavenworth clique" of regular army officers, are to be investigated by Congress. Repeated attacks on the alleged conduct of West Pointers crystallized in a resolution introduced in the House on Monday by Isaac Siegel, Republican of New York. The charge is that regular army officers have been instrumental in securing the dismissal or demotion of national guard officers during the war.

"The public is entitled to know the truth or falsity of these charges," Mr. Siegel declared in explanation of his resolution. Practically from the time the United States entered the war and the national guard units were mobilized into the service, charges similar to those involved in the Siegel resolution have been made and given currency throughout the country. They reached Washington in the most critical period of the war, and, rightly or wrongly, much feeling was aroused.

While it is considered perfectly natural that a weeding-out process should take place among the officers of any military organization, and while it is even admitted that it would be natural that many national guard officers should prove unfit for actual service in the field under exceptionally trying circumstances, the burden of the charge implies that injustice has been done to many capable officers as a result of high-handed methods used by professional soldiers.

This same resolution authorizes an investigation of the reprimand alleged to have been administered to the provost marshal-general, Enoch H. Crowder, by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, and which caused considerable indignation among members of the military committees of both houses of Congress, who have great admiration for the efficiency with which General Crowder worked out the draft machinery.

General March has refused to discuss the matter, but the essence of the reprimand is that the chief of staff disapproved of a set of rules drawn up by General Crowder for the guidance of men over 31 who might be called into the service. It appears that General Crowder acted in this matter without consulting the chief of staff beforehand. Hence the reprimand, which naturally will be indelibly placed on General Crowder's papers and affect his promotion.

The whole question here is, it is believed, one of military discipline, over which it is difficult for a congressional committee to assume jurisdiction. The Senate Military Affairs Committee, however, passes on army promotions, and might well refuse to grant higher rank to other generals unless General Crowder shared in the honors conferred for meritorious service.

Representative Siegel's resolution also provides for an investigation of the War Department and the War Risk Insurance Bureau, for alleged delay in the payment of money due to soldiers and their dependents. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules, and the probability is that the Democrats will prefer to have these questions dealt with by this Congress rather than have them taken up after March 4, when the Republicans will be in control of both houses.

## MERCHANTS OPPOSE LUXURY-TAX CLAUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retail merchants in this city have launched a campaign against the so-called luxury tax in the revenue bill now before Congress, circulating petitions in the nature of a protest against the tax among their customers. The campaign, which follows action taken along similar lines in New York City, is being directed by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The tax proposed amounts to 10 per cent of the cost of goods above a certain fixed price, for example, a carpet costing in excess of \$5 per yard. This tax, it is proposed, shall be collected directly from the consumer. The merchants contend that this will entail the installation of separate systems of bookkeeping, the extra expense of which will be reflected in the price of goods. They claim that they did not oppose the tax during the war emergency, but now that the emergency character of the war has, they say, been eliminated, they feel that the tax, particularly as it requires them to act as a collecting agency for the government, should be dropped.

**BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA GAIN**  
NEW YORK, New York—An increase of more than 144,000 scouts and scout leaders in the Boy Scouts of America between the day the United States entered the war and Dec. 31, 1918, is shown in a statement issued by the executive committee of the organization's national council. The figures are 283,972 and 428,957.

## ARMY PLANES ON RETURN JOURNEY

Squadron Which Flew From the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast of United States Seeks to Lower the Elapsed Time Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The squadron of army planes from Rockwell Field, San Diego, California, which finished the first transcontinental flight ever flown in formation on Jan. 6, has been delayed a day, but will start for its return trip to the Pacific from Bolling Field, Anacostia, Maryland, this morning. The pilots of the four planes on the east-to-west flight are the same who brought them from San Diego, and the planes used are also the same. The pilots are to be: Maj. Alfred D. Smith, commanding; Lieut. Robert S. Worthington, Lieut. Alfred Pyle, and Lieut. H. D. McLean.

The passengers are to be: Maj. James H. McKee, flight surgeon; Lieut. John W. Evans, photographer; Sergt. R. F. Blanton, master electrician; Sergt. William G. Lewis, master electrician.

The planes are model training planes, J. N. 4Hs with Hispano-Suiza engines, and were not built for either speed or long-distance cross-country work.

The transcontinental flight was made from Rockwell Field, San Diego, to New York City, in 55 hours flying time, and it is Major Smith's hope to reduce this time considerably on the return flight. It took the squadron 35 days to complete the first trip, and it is the present plan to spend as few nights as possible en route. On its first trip the squadron proved, by a series of short flights, that it was possible to cross the continent and at the same time gather map-making material. On the return, an effort will be made to utilize the information gathered, thereby establishing a shorter, quicker but absolutely safe aerial route from New York to San Diego, via the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The transcontinental flight was designed to establish the feasibility of aerial navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Major Smith made certain, on the flight east, that the entire squadron, complete in personnel and equipment, should make the entire journey. His trip established the fact that mechanical flight over great distances in the United States is a certainty, that it is safe, and that the entire country is deeply interested in aeronautics. The party gathered information and took photographs which are to be utilized in the work of mapping the skies.

## Aero Meets Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An organization has been formed in Massachusetts of aviators in the national air service who have been released from duty. They are developing plans for assisting in the progress of the art of flying, and it is stated that these plans contemplate a series of aero meets and intercity races next spring and summer. One of the first steps being taken, however, is to secure the modification of the state laws regulating flying by civilians and the landing of aeroplanes in the State.

## REOPENING OF 'THE O'LEARY TRIAL'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Excerpts from Bull, the magazine through which Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others under indictment are alleged to have attempted to obstruct the draft and recruiting, were read at Monday's session of the federal court, when the trial of O'Leary, charged with violation of the Espionage Act, was reopened. In these excerpts O'Leary criticized President Wilson and the nation's war program, and characterized the sending of a United States army overseas as madness.

## NON-PARTISAN-LABOR UNION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first move of organized labor in Chicago to join with the Non-Partisan League to work for political issues by uniting firm and city workers, will be made here on Sunday, Feb. 9, when the newly created Chicago Labor Party of the Chicago Federation of Labor will have

a mass meeting for farm and city workers, at which Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, will be one of the speakers.

Governor Frazier was elected by the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, which has advocated some radical legislation along the line of public ownership. The league endorsed the Labor Party at its national convention in St. Paul recently.

The meeting will really be a sort of a ratification meeting for the candidates of the Labor Party. John Fitzpatrick, candidate for Mayor, and the other party candidates, are listed as speakers, and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, will speak for the city workers.

## SUFFRAGE TEST SET FOR MONDAY

Federal Amendment Expected to Come to Vote Then in United States Senate—Encouragement Seen in a Florida Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another trial of strength on the Federal Suffrage Amendment is scheduled for Monday of next week. Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, has given notice to the Senate that he will call up the measure on Feb. 10, with a view to a vote being taken and the Senate placed on record.

Supporters of the amendment refuse to say what the chances are for the passage of the amendment. The general feeling among them is that the prospects now are as good as they will be during the life of the present Congress. Those in charge of its passage feel that it is obligatory on them to put the Senate on record, even if the vote should turn out to be adverse.

When the Senate voted on the Susan B. Anthony amendment some time ago the suffrage forces lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. Since that time a considerable number of seats have changed occupants, but on the computation of those most interested in the success of the amendment in this session of Congress the case would still appear to be in doubt. As things stand at the present, two votes are lacking. It is possible that those in charge of the amendment have more support than has actually been made public. On the other hand, several of whom the suffrage forces counted as possible adherents cannot be reckoned on their side.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, despite intimations to the contrary, holds the same opinion which he held when the last vote was taken, and therefore it may be taken for granted that he cannot be counted on. Senator Moses' vote was lost when his State Legislature refused to endorse the amendment. Senator Pollock of South Carolina, who has been regarded as a possibility, has also declared that he will vote "no" when the roll call is taken. The Legislature of Florida has petitioned its representatives, Senators Trammell and Fletcher, to vote for the amendment. Their adherence would assure its passage.

## VAUDEVILLE BOOKING INQUIRY OPENED

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Trade Commission began an investigation here Monday into charges that the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association, an organization comprising a majority of the owners and operators of the country's vaudeville theaters, was a monopoly in restraint of trade and that it oppressed and blacklisted vaudeville actors who violated its regulations.

Patrick Casey, general manager of the association, identified a list of actors as one prepared in his office. Copies were sent to various booking agencies, he testified, to advise them that the persons named "were irresponsible and could not be depended upon to fill any contract they might enter into." Another list shown the witness was one which he said bore the names of the White Rats, which at the time the list was made up were agitating for a closer shop in theater employment.

Counsel for the defense asked dismissal on the ground that it was not engaged in interstate commerce and was not selling a commodity and that the Federal Trade Commission accordingly was without jurisdiction to investigate. The motion was denied.

## WARNING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM ISSUED

President of North American Civic League for Immigrants Urges Steps to Combat Propaganda in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Whatever arguments may be offered in behalf of or against immigration, the public cannot too quickly awake to the fact that internal conditions in the United States are unsatisfactory, if not alarming, and that the situation is growing more tense because our foreign population is fed on bad philosophy," says D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants and a writer on international law.

Mr. Brewer points to two items of unusual interest which have been brought to the attention of the public, one the reporting of a bill in the United States Congress looking to the discontinuance of immigration for four years, and the other "the unsympathetic attitude which certain social workers and a few periodicals maintain toward Bolshevism."

"It is fortunate," says Mr. Brewer, "that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, in taking up the Burnett bill are duly served with notice by the publicists who are encouraging disloyalty to the principles of our democracy, that some of them sympathize with Bolshevism and some of them with foreignism which they call Americanism."

"The present Congress contains many able men who understand the need of providing labor for our industries, without disregarding the views of sagacious leaders like Mr. Gompers. Ordinarily, legislation in this important matter might reflect certain interests, but the national Legislature has learned during an exigent period to act with some unity where vital factors are at stake. There is reason therefore to expect that any measure which is passed, whether it is to check or to regulate immigration, will be drafted in such a way as to protect the primary interests not only of labor and capital, but of the American people."

"Meantime there is occasion for men and women who are acquainted with the vicious trend of political thought in the United States and who are not unfamiliar with the character of our population, to stir themselves vigor-

ously and initiate a corrective campaign. There is no other way to counteract the propaganda of those advanced thinkers who insist upon grafting upon the simple political principles which make for social stability a thousand and one precepts of humanitarianism.

"We have just passed through an exigent period in which democracy has joined issue with single-headed autocracy. That was a dragon which it was hard to slay. We are now well into an epoch in which the verbal conflict of debate must be joined with those who would feed the people into the maw of that abomination of abominations—a socialized or autocratic state. If we have not virility enough to meet these radicals on the platform, it will not be long before there will again be recourse to the sword. This time to protect ourselves from that many-headed monster, arbitrary, proletarian government, which will be more difficult to dispose of than was the Prussian beast."

"While the affirmation may seem bald, there will be many who will come to the same conclusion, if they take into consideration certain premises which few will be unwilling to grant. It will be noticed that the assertion is no prophecy of interecine strife. It simply sets out the fact that this will follow unless men who have respect for our national traditions meet in the press and on the platform those who do not hesitate to champion such causes as Bolshevism, internationalism, advanced socialism and movements like the Non-Partisan League."

"The past month has brought enough by way of warning from real Americans who have earned a high place in the community to lead one to believe confidently that the cause of ordered freedom will be stoutly championed. If these leaders are assured of a proper following, there is no question but that they will win out."

"Lethargy, inertia and distracting interests are the foes of this republic, as they have been to all democracies. If it had not been for the recent war, it is probable that they would have caused our present undoing, but now that we are spiritually alive, there is reason to believe that something adequate by way of counter-propaganda will be done, since it must be done."

## CUBAN MINISTER DEPARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister to the United States, has notified the State Department of his departure for Cuba on a temporary visit, and that he has left Dr. Mariano Brull, the second secretary of the Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

## MEDICAL BILLS IN RHODE ISLAND

Three Measures Are Introduced in the Legislature, Two of Which Relate to the Question of the Supervision of Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—An increase in state medical supervision is proposed in three measures which have been introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature. One of them aims to create a child welfare bureau under the direction of the State Board of Health. The duties of the bureau would include the "preparation and issuance of child health literature" in addition to various activities for "the protection of the lives and the improvement of the health of young children."

It is proposed that the bureau shall be in charge of a director who shall have the degree of M. D., and a special knowledge of children. The director is to devote his entire time to the work and his compensation is fixed at not more than \$4000 a year.

A school medical inspection measure provides for an annual appropriation for such work to be apportioned among the cities and towns, which shall employ one or more school physicians or nurses, whose qualifications shall be subject to the approval of the State Board of Health. The cities and towns shall pay half the expense of the work, the State assuming the other half. Superintendents of schools in every city and town shall cause an annual examination of all pupils by the physicians or nurses and shall preserve the records made.

The measure further provides that the trustees of the State Normal School shall appoint an instructor in health and physical education, who must have an M. D. degree and special knowledge of physical training and health problems in education. This instructor is to be, ex-officio, director of medical inspection and of health instruction and physical training in the schools under the control of the State Board of Education, at a salary of \$4000.

The third measure refers to the re-establishment by the State Board of Health of a division of vital statistics. A director of vital statistics, who must be an M. D., and who shall devote his entire time to this work, shall be appointed. He shall be, ex-officio, state registrar. The salary is to be \$4000. With the passage of this act, the secretary of the State Board of Health shall cease to be state registrar.



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## AUSTRALIA HAS FISCAL PROBLEM

Published Figures of Estimates of Commonwealth Government's Expenditure Show It Has a Heavy Annual Burden

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Australia

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Well, I wish for the future of Australia—somehow, I am somewhat dismayed at the published figures shown in the estimates, now available for the year ending June 30, 1919. Australia, like other countries in the Alliance, was set on winning the war, and in order to attain this object, money was spent with cheery recklessness. The community is now looking askance at the national debt and the annual expenditure which is increasing by leaps and bounds. One of the principal reasons which helped Australia to support federation was the statement made by politicians in 1900 that the extra cost would not exceed £300,000 a year. The estimates for 1919 foreshadow an expenditure of £16,500,000 in addition to a war expenditure of over £100,000,000. It must be borne in mind that the population of Australia is only 5,000,000 and upon their shoulders falls this heavy debt.

Australia is a very much governed country. Notwithstanding her small population, there are no fewer than 14 parliaments, whose members are mostly paid. The expenditure in the states is likewise increasing. Since the federation of the Australian colonies the Commonwealth has assumed many additional liabilities. In 1911 the Northern Territory was taken over from South Australia. Great hopes were expressed that under the new régime there would be some chance of decreasing the annual loss which had proved such a drag upon the resources of South Australia. The hopes were not realized. Up to the present time the total cost of this territory to the Commonwealth is £6,500,000, with an accumulated deficit of over £2,000,000. The government boldly tackled many problems with a view to making a success of its venture. An administrator with a salary and allowance of over £2000 a year was appointed, also a judge, director of mines, director of lands, and a large number of other well-paid officials. The estimates for 1919 provide £100,000 for the salaries and contingencies in the Northern Territory.

In spite of all the experiments made by the government practically nothing has been accomplished. The European population is only 3500 and the total population under 5000. It has been shown that there is one government official for every 22 white people. In spite of the grand ideal of a "White Australia," it is to be feared that the Northern Territory will never become a paying concern until colored labor is employed. The Territory is a tropical or sub-tropical country, and should be treated as such. With cheap labor it would undoubtedly become one of the most prosperous parts of Australia; under the present system, however, wages range between £3 and £6 a week for toasters and drovers! The problem of the Northern Territory is one of the most difficult confronting Australian politicians. The annual financial loss cannot go on indefinitely, and there are other pressing reasons why the Territory should be settled.

Australia has been accused of parsimony in building railways, and it has been contended that her policy has been sparing and parochial. Within the last few years, however, the Commonwealth alone has spent several million pounds sterling in railway development. It is unfortunate that her commitments were such that the work had to be carried out in spite of the war. For years after federation had become an accomplished fact, the proposed East and West transcontinental railway was discussed. Western Australia entered the federation on the understanding that the railway should be constructed. Matters were brought to a head when Lord Kitchener supported the scheme for purposes of defense. It was estimated that the cost of construction would be £4,000,000, and although this was thought somewhat excessive, Parliament passed the necessary bill. The actual cost of the railway approached £8,000,000, and it is estimated that the annual loss on this line approaches £250,000. It is anticipated, however, that in time the loss will be considerably reduced. The Transcontinental is not the only railway controlled by the Commonwealth. The Darwin-Katherine River in the Northern Territory is run at an annual loss approaching £60,000. The Port Augusta to Oodnadatta is responsible for an annual loss of over £100,000, and even the Quambeyan to Canberra (Federal Capital Territory) is accountable for an annual loss of £3500. It will be seen

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that the annual total deficit on federal railways is not far short of £400,000. These figures are very formidable and call for most careful examination and management in the future. In the meantime, however, the loss is a serious menace to the prosperity of Australia.

Another source of heavy expenditure by the Commonwealth government, which is causing much apprehension, is the federal capital. Nearly £2,000,000 has already been spent on this enterprise. It boasts the Royal Australian Military College at Duntroon, the Royal Naval College at Jervis Bay, and a few government factories. Many Australians, however, are of the opinion that for some years at least the federal capital at Canberra is but a pretty dream, and the sooner this is recognized the better. Australia has progressed well enough, it is contended, with Melbourne as the seat of government, and the ambitious schemes of a great federal capital must for the present be withdrawn from practical politics. The war was costing the Commonwealth £100,000,000 a year, and there is no elasticity in the revenue for anything but essentials.

The Commonwealth, as such, began its career without an acre of land, the states retaining control of all crown land. In a short time, however, the Commonwealth acquired 100 square miles of land in New South Wales, which became federal territory. The surrender of this land was provided for in the Constitution Act, in order that a federal capital might be erected in the fullness of time. The Commonwealth Government later assumed control of Papua, the Northern Territory and Norfolk Island. It cannot be said that the acquisition of these lands strengthened the Central Government. They have, on the contrary, entailed much anxiety, and constant, even necessary, expenditure of treasure, with little or nothing to show for it. It is true that the White Australia policy has been strengthened, but beyond retaining this ideal, the vast sums expended have been irrevocably sunk.

The Territory of Papua is already responsible for an expenditure approaching £750,000 sterling, since it became vested in the Commonwealth. It has a Lieutenant-Governor, an administrator, a legislative council, and numerous departments in charge of which are well-paid officials. The European population is not much more than 1000. It is only just to state that the Commonwealth has made efforts to develop Papua, and has always taken a keen interest in this Territory. The same cannot be said of the British Government, which has shown much lethargy concerning the future of this far-off possession. Papua has a distinct advantage over the Northern Territory in that it is recognized as a tropical country and will be developed by the Commonwealth as such. Its future can, therefore, be regarded with a certain amount of optimism, and a return may yet be seen for the heavy outlay expended by Australia upon the government and development of this possession.

Another cause attributed to the growing expenditure of the Commonwealth is the employment of an army of public servants. When the Commonwealth was inaugurated, some 10,000 officials were employed, the majority of whom were taken over from the state services. The salary list at that time was shown at £1,500,000. There are now no fewer than 43,000 officials in the employment of the Commonwealth and their salaries exceed £6,000,000. It should be remembered that the war was responsible for a considerable increase in the number of commonwealth employees and consequently a swelling in the salary sheet. The taxpayers think the time has come to reduce the cost of government. In addition to the federal service, the six states have shown little or no retrenchment. The total indebtedness of Australia this year will not fall short of that of the United Kingdom before the war. This is giving the community furiously to think. Elaborate schemes are in progress for the returning troops, demanding heavy outlay of treasure. Australia is a bountiful country, but to develop her resources, she requires population. Her 5,000,000 which form the whole community must be replenished. The Commonwealth has room for hundreds of millions more. Anxiety for the future will continue until the time comes when immigrants stream into the country and by their labor place the Commonwealth in a stronger economic position.

## GERMAN AIR LOSS DURING PAST YEAR

Germany Was Known to Have Lost in Combat Against British Over 6000 Aeroplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The official British figures of the results of air fighting upon the British western front from Jan. 1, 1918, to the date of the armistice, Nov. 11, indicate something of what the signing of the armistice has meant to the German air service. They are as follows:

Enemy machines destroyed in aerial combat by the British ..... 3060  
Enemy machines driven down out of control ..... 1174  
British machines reported missing ..... 1318

Thus, without counting the heavy air losses inflicted upon the enemy by the formidable French and American air services, Germany is known to have lost well over 6000 aeroplanes, destroyed and surrendered during 1918. On the other hand, the resources of the Allies, who have suffered far fewer air casualties, were reinforced by 2000 German machines, of modern type, and in "good serviceable condition." These figures serve to indicate the overwhelming superiority enjoyed by the Allies in the air at the end of the war.

It is further worth noting that the terms of the armistice included the giving up of the complete equipment of the various reconnaissance and bombing machines, including a large number of German aerial cameras, bomb-sights, machine guns, wireless transmitters, etc.

The German cameras and bomb-sights, in particular, have long interested the technical experts on these matters in the Royal Air Force. So far as aerial photography is concerned the German lenses have always been of excellent quality (although it is a fact that during the past year the British produced finer quality lenses than the best that Germany turned out), but the German cameras themselves have lacked the many exquisite refinements which mark the latest models of the R. A. F. The training of the German photographic personnel would also appear to have been far less efficient than the British, as the average quality of their aerial prints could not compare with that of the R. A. F. photographic section.

On the other hand, the German bomb-sights reflect the singular mentality of the enemy, by their complication and the necessity for elaborate calculation by the German pilots and observers in the air.

The outstanding feature of the R. A. F. bomb-sights was that they were designed to eliminate the need for calculation by the pilot, all the necessary computations being made automatically by simply adjusting the sight to the speed at which the machine was traveling. There can be little doubt that the accuracy of the British bombing, which was so markedly superior to that of the Germans, was very largely due to the effectiveness of these sights.

The Royal Air Force had nothing to learn from the surrendered German wireless transmitters. The British machines had been fitted, for many months, with installations, which not only perplexed, but aroused the envy of the Germans. So demonstrably was the R. A. F. wireless superior to that of the German Air Service that General Ludendorff, in an official order issued so lately as last June, offered a substantial reward for the salvage of any part of a British wireless set from machines brought down within the enemy lines.

The extent to which the final victory of the Allies was due to the less spectacular aspects of R. A. F. efficiency has never fully been appreciated. Public interest naturally centered in the brilliant and often sensational exploits of British fighting airmen, rather than in the more prosaic, routine work of the R. A. F. The immediate results of this fighting were indeed very striking, as the following figures for the period Jan. 1 to Nov. 11 show:

Enemy machines destroyed by Royal Air Force on British western front and in Italy, Macedonia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia ..... 3529  
Enemy machines driven down out of control by Royal Air Force in above theaters ..... 1251  
British machines missing ..... 1420

It should never be forgotten, however, that all this fighting was primarily undertaken to enable other and even more vital work of the R. A. F., such as strategic reconnaissance (including photography), contact patrol, and bombing, to be carried out.

As an illustration of the magnitude of these little recorded aspects of Royal Air Force routine, it may be mentioned that since Jan. 1, 1918, no fewer than 264,605 R. A. F. negatives were taken in the air over German territory on the western front alone. From these negatives the gigantic total of over 5,800,000 prints (each one being separately enlarged) were made for the use of the general staff. During the same period 5429 tons of bombs were taken into the air by Royal Air Force machines and dropped upon military objectives behind the German lines, while a literally incalculable number of observational flights were made, for the purpose of spotting for the artillery, and maintaining contact with the troops.

## WOMEN STILL NEEDED IN Y. M. C. A. WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An answer to the question of the need now of women war workers here and in Europe was given here at a meeting of women Y. M. C. A. workers at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor.

"It has been said that women are no longer needed abroad," said Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the Women's Division of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council. "And I want to protest most emphatically that they are not only needed urgently now but that they are needed more than ever before. The Y. M. C. A. has recently sent hundreds of women abroad to entertain, to amuse, and to keep the soldiers from being bored and lonely, as they naturally are, now that the object of their errand abroad has been achieved. These women are relieving women secretaries and entertainers who did their part during hostilities and now want to come home to rest. Today women workers will encounter fewer dangers than during the period of fighting. It is the time for women to step in and do their part, the part that many of them could not do earlier in the war."

Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., both of whom have just returned from overseas work with the Y. M. C. A., made the same plea for women to go abroad and "keep up the good work so well begun."

## LUMBERMEN OFFER LAND TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin lumbermen, owners of thousands of acres of cut-over lands, are ready to assist returning soldiers to make these lands into profitable farms.

The dean of the state university, at meetings of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturing Association, outlined plans on Thursday by which soldiers would be financed until they got on their feet. Lumbermen announced they are willing to put their resources behind soldiers who buy lands, assisting both in purchase of lands and until the farms are put on a paying basis. The question of aiding soldiers is now before the Legislature, and an act to legalize loans to soldiers will probably be passed.

## MINING ENGINEERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Methods of securing international cooperation in mining in North America will be discussed at a convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers here on Feb. 17-20. Two joint sessions of the Canadian Mining Institute and one joint session of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers also will be held during the convention. Means of improving the relation between capital and labor and the consideration of a uniform mining law for North America will constitute the chief topics.

## WOMEN'S POWER SHOWN IN POLITICS

Mrs. Fawcett Writes That in the Enemy Countries Women's Influence Was Lowest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an article entitled "Still in 'Thy Right Hand Carry Gentle Peace,'" published in the Common Cause, Mrs. Fawcett writes of the entry of women into politics and of the influence which they are likely to bring to bear upon public affairs.

"The year just closing," she writes, "will ever be memorable as the year which brought to an end the greatest and most destructive war in history. It is the year of the Great Peace; and it is also the year of the enfranchisement of women. It seems to me not extravagant to trace a connection between these two events."

In the first place, the eyes of men have been opened and their hearts have been softened by the way in which both men and women instantly, at the outbreak of the war, sprang forward to offer all they had and were for the service of their country; and as the years of war went on their zeal and desire to serve never waned. . . .

"Suffragists at the outbreak of the war had an advantage over most other women from the fact that they were organized in their several societies; it was the work of only a few hours to transfer our machine from the purposes of peace to the purposes of war. We had a big organization in our hands with a skilled staff of experienced women, and we were therefore ready instantly to set this machine to work in various ways to sustain our country during the tremendous struggle. The services of women in different kinds of war work have been amply and generously recognized on a thousand platforms. I do not wish to represent that this transfer of our work from peace to war uses went through without dislocation of some of our machinery. But so strong was the current bearing women along to national service that we often found that members of our staff who left us on account of their pacifist proclivities soon sought and obtained employment in organizing and directing the work of women in the manufacture of munitions and other warlike activities."

"There can be no doubt that the excellence of women's work for the country, their adaptability and efficiency not only astonished the Man-in-the-Street, but converted him into a suffragist. The foremost example is that of Mr. Asquith, who acknowledged in 1917 that in former years his mind had been 'clouded by fallacies and sealed by illusions.' Even the president of the Anti-Suffrage League, and the representative of the government in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, though not converted from his errors, was not prepared to back them by his vote, with the result that the woman's clause in the Reform Bill was carried in the Upper House by nearly two to one."

"Looking again at the chief protagonists in the great war just closed," Mrs. Fawcett continues, "one thing comes out clearly. The countries where the social and political power of women is greatest are Great Britain, the United States, and France; the countries where the social and political power of women is the lowest are Germany, Austria, and Turkey. And it is these last, without a shadow of doubt, which planned and provoked the war. The blood-guiltiness is on the heads of those nations, and among them, especially on Prussia, where the general subjection, both political and social, of women, was carried to its utmost depths. This looks as if in those countries where women had a fair chance of developing their own special gifts and qualities the risks of war are diminished."

Mrs. Fawcett then gives an illustration of the change produced in municipal politics by women. "I can give another example," she concludes, "from Mrs. Oliver Strachey's election campaign in Brent-

ford and Chiswick. On Dec. 12, an article appeared in The Times with the headline, 'Eggs at Brentford.' Mrs. Oliver Strachey's popularity. My first thought was, 'Heavens! have they been pelting her with rotten eggs?' But I was wrong, as usual, as the White Queen said. At the end of a most charming article, written I know not by whom, but I venture to say by a literary artist, 'the eggs at Brentford' were explained to be not the traditional election egg, stale and evil-smelling, but presents of fresh eggs from unknown sympathizers sent to convey good wishes and to aid the woman candidate in holding out. Could there be a more delightful contrast between the ancient and modern use of eggs in elections? If this is an eternal feminine in politics, shall we not all welcome it with enthusiasm, and hope that as women more and more become a power in politics they will in their right hands carry gentle peace."

## VON KLUCK ADMITS DEFEAT AT MARNE

German General Says He Was Not the Originator of the So-Called "March to Paris"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The story is told in the Matin by its special correspondent in Sweden, of how General von Kluck explained his defeat on the Marne to Mr. Christanson, a Swedish manufacturer in Stockholm, who had recently been visiting Germany where he had met the general in question. Why did he lose the battle of the Marne, Mr. Christanson boldly asked. In reply, General von Kluck admitted that that was the essential battle to win. Contrary to what had been said on the subject, he affirmed that it was not the originator of the so-called "march to Paris" and he had never considered that the fall of that city would have been sufficient to make the French capitulate; that, he said, could only be done by giving the French Government the feeling that they were isolated.

Nevertheless other considerations had prevailed and a huge flag had been prepared, which was to be flown from the Eiffel Tower. Up to a certain point everything seemed to be going well, and the Emperor was delighted. Von Kluck himself was surprised, he declared. After Charleroi he had expected a stubborn resistance, yet from hour to hour he was informed that the French armies were fleeing in confusion. The Germans had the right to believe that complete disorder prevailed, for they captured in the same place men belonging to ten different units and found artillery where by rights there should have been only light cavalry.

In Sweden, Mr. Christanson remarked, at this juncture, the capture of Paris was expected Sept. 2, and recently one of the Swedish papers had raised the question again, and had asked why von Kluck did not reach the capital when no serious obstacle barred his way. General von Kluck replied rather impatiently that the same point had been raised in Berlin. The entry into Paris was expected for Sept. 2, but they had scouts and aeroplanes, and they knew on Aug. 31 what was happening; they knew that this army which had been in complete confusion, had changed its aspect in a few hours. The infantry, the artillery, and the engineers had resumed their correct strategic positions. What could be done in the face of such a surprise? von Kluck asked. In spite of the pressing reasons and the orders which came to him, he had to give up. "But," objected Mr. Christanson, "the moral effect of the entry into Paris." "A fine moral effect it would have had," returned von Kluck, "if a week

after I had had a French army behind me and my communications cut." The newspapers talked of various reasons for the check, the lack of munitions, defective food supply, and so on. All quite correct, but there was one reason, the German general said, which he considered came before all the others, and this was the special faculty for recovering themselves peculiar to the French soldiers. It was a factor, von Kluck declared, not easily expressed in figures and therefore apt to upset the most careful calculations of the most far-seeing staff. "That men should hold a position till they are killed," von Kluck said with a calm cynicism, "a well-known thing in every plan of battle. One will find a certain position for so long and will allow themselves to be killed without retiring, and one draws useful conclusions from it. But that men who have been retiring for ten days," and von Kluck's voice seemed to change, "men who have been sleeping on the ground, and who have been in an exhausted condition, should take their rifles again and attack at the sound of the bugle, that was something on which we had never counted and a possibility that had been given no place in our military schools. We made a mistake, we recognize it, and I am not the only one. Those who came after me made it, too." And von Kluck added, "We have, perhaps, been too learned."

## NEEDS OF PEOPLES IN THE NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That a country worth while can be built up on the ruins of the lands controlled by the Turks in the Near East, if a new government is organized to bring a new civilization to replace the injustice and tyranny of Turkish rule, was declared by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago and chairman of the relief commission sent to Persia last fall by the Committee for Relief of the Near East. Having returned from Europe, Dr. Judson described to the Bankers Club the needs of the peoples of those lands, needs which the committee's present campaign for \$30,000,000 will try to supply. Dr. Judson said the problem of extending relief was the problem of establishing order where none exists. He said anarchy rules wherever the discharged Turkish soldier holds sway.

## CONTINUANCE OF WAR GARDENING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increased efforts of horticultural societies to cooperate with war gardeners and thus continue the fruitful back yard gardening which attained such prominence during the war emergency was advocated by Leonard Barron of Garden City, New York, an editor on garden topics, in a lecture before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. "Gardening," he said, "is a national asset because it gives outdoor occupation, production, education and profit, all at the same time." He believes that the gardening movement will continue.

## PASSPORTS TO PARIS REFUSED NEGROES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passports for Negroes desiring to attend a Pan-African congress at Paris have been refused by the State Department, which has announced that the French Government did not consider the present a favorable time to hold such a conference.

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## FRANCISCO CAMBO, CATALAN LEADER

He Has Carried on Propaganda Throughout Spain, Believing That Other Parts of Country Should Have Autonomy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The most talked-of man in Spain at the present moment, and one upon whom the greatest events do seem very much to depend, is Señor Francisco Cambo, the leader of the Catalan Regionalists, who demand that the established and central government of Spain shall grant them autonomy to manage their own affairs, that Catalonia, the richest part of Spain, the progressive northeast with Barcelona for its capital, shall have home rule with a parliament consisting of two chambers of its own. It seeks not for absolute separation from Spain (though a few extremists or separatists do indeed go so far as that) but wishes to cooperate with the central government in all matters that do not concern Catalonia alone; but for such as are purely Catalan it demands absolute and exclusive control, and is agitating keenly for it. The history of this agitation which has now reached a very acute stage, is laid before the public almost daily, and need not here be discussed. For some seasons past, Francisco Cambo—or Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, which is his full name—has been the accepted leader of this Regionalist movement, and has taken the foremost part in the debates in the Cortes upon the subject. During the last year the movement has been lifted to a new plane. From being, as it seemed only a few years ago, little more than academic and a matter for politics and mere politics, it assumed the appearance of an agitation which might possibly have some sort of successful issue, then it seemed that success, although perhaps far off, was in some measure probable. At this stage Señor Cambo took to making missionary tours in different parts of Spain, speaking in different regions on the advantages to be derived from regionalism, for it is of the essence almost of the Catalan movement that while its supporters think first of themselves, they do not wish to be alone as an autonomous region, but wish all the others in Spain to gain the same autonomy at the same time. It would simply matters very much; it would be awkward for Catalonia if she alone were outside the main government of Spain. Her position would be greatly prejudiced.

Señor Cambo did not achieve great results by these pilgrimages, but the Catalan cause grew stronger. President Wilson's firm and loud advocacy of the rights and independence of the little nations, the rending of Austria-Hungary, and other sequels of the war, were helpful to it. So Cambo became more active and more important, and he came to be understood better in his strength and in his waywardness—for indeed he is in some respects a wayward man, one of a keen temperament, a man of the most violent impulses. When the national government of Señor Maura, the cabinet of ex-Premiers, the team of all the talents, was formed in the King's Chamber in the small hours of one night last March, Cambo was asked to join it. He demurred, but at the finish when Maura told him it was the King's desire and was a matter of patriotism, he said that his only answer could be a simple Yes. He was not enthusiastic, and he seemed trouble. During the few months of the career of this cabinet he also made some trouble, and more than once there were rumors that he was going, but he held on. After the fall of the National Ministry he went on the war path for Catalan autonomy, and the rapid, sharp, important proceedings that have taken place from then until now are known to all.

This Francisco Cambo, apart altogether from the immense importance of his position, in which he plays one of the greatest parts in the political reconstruction of Spain, is in many respects one of the most remarkable men in the country. Being a Catalan he is not at all like a Castilian of Madrid or any other part of the center, or the south, but he has a strong and peculiar individuality even among Catalans. Except in fiery energy he is not at all typical, and indeed in this energy he is not either, for he has a double supply even for a Catalan. The French element, a little of which is in every true native of this region, is very strong in him. The Spaniard of other parts is remarkable for his soft, easy tranquility, his disposition to be contented and to wait; but Cambo is uneasy always; he speaks

rapidly in spasms, and he has sharp piercing eyes, the penetrating eyes of a bird of prey.

It is necessary that such a man should have the whole of his time occupied with his work, and the little diary in a green leather binding that he invariably carries is marked with appointments for almost every minute of the day, because if it happened that for a short period he had nothing to do his case would indeed be a sad one. As to his appearance, he is, again, unlike the average Spaniard, if there can be imagined such a person as an average Spaniard. He has sharp, strong, aquiline features, with a well-trimmed black beard, cropped to the skin at the sides. His black hair is kept short, and his black eyebrows overhang the deep-set eyes. His general appearance, or rather the impression that he somehow conveys, is that of a hawk. He is certainly one of the keenest men in Spain. For the rest it is enough to say that he has a figure to match, well-knit, lithe, and active. Young Francisco Cambo was a politician and a keen one from his childhood upward. "As a veritable child," he says, "politics interested me to an extraordinary extent, and in my boyhood days I followed with passionate interest the debates in the Cortes." At nine years of age his serious education began and he attended a college at Figueras. He says that four years subsequently, in the year 1889, when the campaign began against the application of the civil code to Catalonia, the Catalanist character of this movement being strongly emphasized, he felt himself to be a Catalanist, a fervent Regionalist, heart and soul. "The first conquest that I made," he observes, "was that of my father; I converted him. He went to Barcelona to study for the law and there he became attached to the Centro Escolar Catalanista from which the majority of the prominent men in the present Regionalist movement have sprung.

Francisco Cambo was a keen student; in his vacations he studied philosophy and letters. As a member of the Centro he became a keen militant Catalanist, intensely active. In 1902 he was elected a councillor for Barcelona, and when the great Solidaridad movement was in full swing, and united Catalonia was asking for its partial independence he was re-elected as a deputy to the Cortes. Already in connection with the Centro Escolar Catalanista he had come closely into contact with the leaders of the movement, like Prat de la Riba, Duran, Ventosa, Puig y Cadafalch, Verdaguer, and others, and now as a member of the Cortes his own importance was increased, he was at the heart of the movement and was a leader himself.

In great debates against Maura, Moré, Canalejas, and others, he showed rare fighting powers. He has a dramatic style of oratory and at tense moments of his speeches he will make curious play with his handkerchief. He will take it from his left hand, fold it up in both, twist it tight, and then let it loose and wave it. Or he will lift both hands close to his face, the fingers but not the thumbs tightly closed. For a few moments he will be silent, seeming to look hard at his upturned nails, and then suddenly he will face his audience and fire out at it some great striking statement or conclusion. These are established mannerisms of his and part of him. Without them he would not be Cambo. And they seem natural and not affected though they are so curious.

In his early days he dabbled in journalism and looked after the foreign policy section of the Catalan newspaper, La Veu de Catalunya. But in due course he became a lawyer and he is now one of the most successful in Barcelona and is distinguished for his grip of mercantile and financial subjects, in which he has probably one of the largest practices in Spain—or had, for politics and the Catalan cause are absorbing him almost entirely now. He is comisario for the forthcoming Barcelona exhibition, which is to be a very big affair, indeed. Some of his friends say that he is at the same time flexible and firm as steel. It is not a bad description, though it needs amplifying as has been done in this article.

### INDICTMENT IS ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Counsel for 39 defendants in the case against the Bay State Fishing Company charged with having unduly enhanced the price of fish on the market, has made a move to quash the latest indictment returned by the Suffolk County grand jury. Before Judge Dana in the Superior Court, they attacked the new indictment on the ground that it did not sufficiently set out an offense. Feb. 19 has been set as the date for the trial to commence.

## FRENCH ACADEMY'S UNWONTED DAYS

Academicians, After Election of Generals, Ask If There Are Not Great Writers Worthy of Seat Among the "Forty"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—All the splendid 40, or as many as may be in being, of the Académie Française, are supposedly possessed of a certain conservatism associated with an old-fashioned dignity, even though, as apostles of the advancement of humanity, they are also progressive. Now, however, in the whirl of a world in transformation, and with the excitement of one event after another in Paris, there is a disposition among even the least conservative of the Academicians to sigh for the old days of tranquillity, when, without undue disturbance of the smooth ways of philosophy and letters, they might assemble under the cupola and placidly hold discussion.

For some months past, as it seems, the Academy has been engaged with the exceptional and the disturbing. There has been some semi-compulsory adaptation to the atmosphere of war, and the Academy—how can it be denied?—has not been wholly free in its choice of new members, though no society was ever so free before. For itself it may, without doubt, have been glad to honor the brave men who by grand generalship have saved France, but, as some have said, are there no fine writers, far finer than the generals, who have played humbler soldierly parts in the war, and who, on a balance of reckoning, did no equally well deserve a seat in the Academy? But the Academy, which generally has recked little of public opinion, has doubtless felt the pressure of it in recent times, and so there is M. Anatole France going off in a huff for the second time, and saying that, thanks to the bishops, the marshals and the generals who have lately been elected, the place is turning into nothing but a barracks or a monastery.

The Academy will be glad when things become more normal, when it can stop having these "grands jours" which go much to the disturbance of the members, and be able to elect new ones according to its own unfettered judgment, and without making it necessary for honest men of letters to withdraw their own candidatures with gallantry, grace, and patriotism, in favor of men who are acclaimed in the streets as the heroes of the hour.

It is useless to disguise the fact that such things as these are being felt and said, though in Paris they are not being printed. And there is sometimes some sad joking. There has been a little of it in connection with the much discussed election of M. Clemenceau, despite all the Premier's past protestations that such things as academies and fancy green coats were of no use to plain and practical persons like himself. True, M. Clemenceau has the full qualifications on the literary score, but still some, asking why he has been elected, reply that it is now discovered that the reason is the encouragement the Premier gives to the dead languages, this view being based on the number of affairs in Parliament that are being postponed with the formula "sine die!"

Now there has been another of the great days. It has indeed been of double strength, for it was specially great in two ways, either of which was enough to mark it for a place of its own in the modern history of the Academy. There was the reception of Marshal Joffre as Academician, and the presence on that occasion of President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and Mme. Poincaré watching these grand proceedings from a box. It was not a mere coincidence; as a matter of fact, the reception of the Marshal should

have taken place a few days earlier, but the President, having tactfully expressed a particular wish to be present on the occasion, partly because he desired to witness a sitting of the Academy, and more especially because he wished to pay such homage as his attendance would signify to Marshal Joffre, for whom he said he entertained the warmest friendship, the affair was postponed. Again to suit the President's convenience, it was arranged that the proceedings should be abbreviated to the utmost extent, in order that the President and Madame Poincaré might be at the Bois de Boulogne station at 3 o'clock, to meet the King of Italy on his arrival there. A whirl indeed! The Academy has known nothing like it in the past, and fervently and secretly hopes that—but no matter.

Marshal Joffre, victor of the Marne, is confidently surmised, rejoiced at the disturbance, for it prevented the fierce light of critical academic attention from beating on him as it would otherwise have done. There had been many speculations, it may be remembered, as to the nature of the address that he would deliver on his reception, for, as he said when the idea of becoming an Academician was first mooted to him, he was no man of letters, but merely a plain soldier who in the way of literature had at most concocted a few reports from colonial stations and some stirring addresses to soldiers. How was such a man of arms to appraise the work of one like M. Jules Claretie, whose seat he was taking, as is the insistent custom? The Marshal, however, faced it bravely as he would an enemy, and it is right to say that even before it was known that there would be a postponement and that the President would be there, he had passed the preliminary tests, and passed them well.

It is the rule that, lest the Academy should be surprised and offended, the address of the new member shall be read in secret to a special committee beforehand, and also that of the member selected to reply to it. M. Jean Richepin in the present case. So on the day, and almost at the hour, when the King of the Belgians was making his entry into Paris, Marshal Joffre with a small portfolio under his arm, stepped into a military automobile and repaired to the palace where the Academy sits, and there presented himself to the committee, which was composed of MM. Emile Boutroux, Jean Richepin, de Freycinet, Denys Cochin, Gabriel Hanotaux, Frédéric Masson and René Bazin. He read his address, embracing, as it was said, a moving and vibrating homage to the army and the soldiers of the Allies, and it was found satisfactory, as also was that of M. Richepin. Again according to custom, the Marshal, having performed this duty, was conducted to an ordinary sitting of the Academy, informally admitted to the full honors of the same, and introduced to his new colleagues, who, standing, listened to the words of welcome addressed to him by M. Richepin. Thus were all the preliminaries performed.

On the day of the real reception, when the two Presidents came, and when there was a brilliant attendance of persons engaged in the intellectual life of Paris, the scene was one of remarkable animation. The Marshal's address, as it proved, was excellent for the occasion. He began, as he was expected to do, with a tribute to the memory, the quality, and the patriotism of M. Claretie. The patriotism that inspired the writings of his predecessor, he said, had been stimulated by the memories of 1870. Then he said that it was probably the case that in honoring him the Academy wished to honor the glorious French Army which so well deserved to be loved and

honored. He recalled with profound emotion the agonizing days which preceded the war. They were conscious, then, of the existence in the army of a spirit of determination, self-sacrifice, and confidence born of the justice of their cause. A people that loved liberty steadfastly accepted the severe servitude of war, because it knew that it had sincerely striven for peace, and because it realized by instinct the magnitude of the task which lay before it. They should pay the tribute that was owing to the resolute leaders who in face of the first reverses kept an unshaken faith in the victory of French arms. The Academy had marked out from among these leaders, by inviting him to sit among them, Marshal Foch, whose tireless energy and splendid grasp of the art of war had had such a fortunate influence wherever he had commanded.

Then the Marshal referred to his visit to the United States and the assistance America had given in attaining the great victory. "There amidst the American throng," he said, "I lived the sweetest hours of my life, and I understood the desire for sacrifice that was awakened in that generous people by the bravery of our soldiers and the justice of our cause. America rose in arms that France might live prosperous, that Belgium might be rebuilt, that liberty might reign and right prevail, and America then determined that she would, if necessary, throw into the fight her last man and her last dollar. A more wonderful vision has never been recorded by history than that of those millions of American men tearing themselves away from peaceful occupations to cross a sea that was sown with snares, and to come thousands and thousands of miles from their country to give their lives for a noble cause and a splendid ideal. And as though it were insufficient thus to send their husbands and their sons, we have seen those wives, those fathers and mothers, escort beyond the seas the phalanx of soldiers, and come here to alleviate our miseries and heal up our wounds. We have seen them spending without counting their gold and the treasures of their hearts. In a brotherly embrace France and America have pledged their truth for now and forever."

"Because of this great and decisive event," the Marshal continued, "France, supported by her allies, has at last attained the victory that her virtues merited. Let her advance with out wavering to the end of her trial. She owes it to those she has lost, she owes it to the little ones, who are becoming careless of danger and who will live in freedom because their fathers gave all for liberty. Let the French people maintain in victory that strong fidelity to the ideas of liberty and justice which has been its strength during the war. Let it maintain that fine moral balance which has saved it from falling in the hours of crisis. Let it never forget that the weak and the little cannot live free in the world if the strong and the great are not always ready to place their strength and their power at the disposal of the right. For the future France must remain the guardian of the liberties of peoples. Such virtues as she has ex-

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## HIGHER SCHOOL AGE LIMIT IS ADVOCATED

Utah Legislature Is Urged to Enact a Law Compelling All Children to Attend School Until They Are Eighteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Compulsory education must be enacted by the United States Congress and the legislatures of the various states and every boy and girl must be compelled to go to school and be held under the jurisdiction of the educational laws until they reach the age of 18 years, according to Ben W. Johnson of San Francisco, government representative for seven western states of the Federal Board of Industrial Education, in an address delivered before a joint session of the educational committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Utah Legislature.

Mr. Johnson criticized the legislative body of Utah for the presence on the statute books of a law permitting the employment of children of 12 years of age. He declared that nearly every other state of the Union limits the age at which children may be employed at 14 years. He urged upon Utah the necessity of the enactment of a law providing for compulsory education up to 18 years for every boy and girl in the State. Mr. Johnson declared that this law should provide that every boy and girl up to 16 should be compelled to attend both grade and high school and those between 16 and 18 should be compelled to attend school for an equal number of hours each week for the number of hours spent in labor.

The meeting was attended by prominent educators from all parts of the State, in addition to the joint educational committees of both houses. A. C. Johnson, superintendent of public schools of Ogden, outlined his plan of the "twelve month" school year, emphasizing the necessity of longer school periods and compulsory education. A. E. Harvey, secretary of the Utah State Federation of Labor, spoke on the efforts that have been made by organized labor for years for compulsory education. He declared that organized labor is prepared to wage a strong fight for compulsory vocational education and free schools and textbooks.

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## Keeping Touring Casts Keyed Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois — The "illusion of the first time," to use William Gillette's term for an essential quality in good acting, is something that playgoers of the smaller cities are often less familiar with than the disillusion of the hundredth time. The average provincial playgoer wonders why the much praised piece had such a vague on Broadway; but if he happens to know something of acting he will soon discover that the performance, not the play, is dull; or, as the actors themselves put it, "The company has dried up."

When a theatrical company "dries up," the play it is performing loses for a good portion of any audience much of its story interest; for this interest is impaired the moment the players cease to maintain the "illusion of the first time." When the performance becomes hopelessly stale, the audience is treated to the disheartening spectacle of players announcing their points—when they are not missing their cues. For, inevitably, when an actor ceases to think in character he finds that the audience is unresponsive. If he has a conscience about his work he will at once start to recover the lost quality of illusion; if he doesn't care he will be satisfied to get effects by using stock tricks of manner and voice, what actors call "gags."

Most theatrical managers are naturally aware of the necessity of keeping their touring casts keyed up, for a dull performance means progressive loss of patronage; yet few managers, apparently, have enough competent stage directors to keep a watchful eye on every company. In the end, therefore, the responsibility for keeping the performance fresh rests upon the actor. As Frank Craven remarked in one of his off-stage intervals during a matinee performance of "Going Up," the actor "owes it to his audience as well as to himself to do good work at every performance."

That the audience has paid its money to see the play is sufficient reason for the actor's concentrating his every faculty upon the task of keeping the performance up to key, that is, keeping unbroken the illusion of the story. Mr. Craven added, "Players in musical comedy have usually not been expected to hold themselves up to the standards of character acting in plays without music, but this is only because many musical comedies have made no pretense of possessing more than a hint of story interest as an excuse for dragging in vaudeville acts. As a matter of fact, there is no reason why a comedy with music shouldn't possess story interest, though undoubtedly in a lighter vein, as definitely as a comedy without music. I think that the welcome given to 'Going Up' proves this. Anyone who watches the spectators during a performance will see that they are thoroughly—though I grant you lightly—entranced by the story. What would be the use of our entertainment, which has almost no numbers that could be given on the vaudeville stage with an effectiveness equal to that which they attain as part of this play with music, if we did not all work to keep the performance up to key?"

What would become of "Going Up" if the performance were permitted to go stale, is all too often exemplified in the playhouses of Chicago and other cities on tour. Quite recently a comedy drawn from a popular author's most popular book went on tour with a New York cast that had gone dry from the top of the salary list to the bottom. The leading man went through his part mechanically, and resorted to making "funny sounds" with his voice. A sincere presentation of the piece, by every token of its New York success, would have been received with hilarity by the whole audience. Instead, its reward was mostly the silly giggles of the few who may always be taken in by routine "gags."

"An actor must play fair with his audience, his manager and his audience. If he is to get on," remarked Mr. Craven as he came into the wings during a dark scene in which the aviator's flight at night is represented. "Sincerity, that is, without that your audience won't believe in you nor in what you are doing. Then your story will be gone."

The comedian stood waiting outside the door of his dressing room, which opened directly upon the stage. Not until the dark scene was over did he open the door; one glint of light from the room would mar the flight effect. So off the stage, as well as on, the actor may often, if he chooses, play fair with his audience.

## Milwaukee Stock Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — An attempt to lay in Milwaukee the foundation for a municipal theater has ended with the disbanding of the Harry McRae Webster's American Players, which have been offering only selected repertoire at the Pabst Theater under a subsidy plan.

The sentiment against German productions had caused the disbanding of the German Stock Company in the spring of 1918, and it was proposed that English plays be given at the Pabst in the winter season. Mr. Webster last November brought to the city a strong company and his opening bill put on "Romance." It was well received by those in position to judge but the attendance was not such as to ensure a financial success. In a few weeks it was apparent that outside assistance must be obtained.

A number of citizens, including some who had supported the German Stock Company, pledged a subsidy of \$10,000 to insure the continuance of the work of the Webster players. Among the plays given were "Good Gracious Annabell," "The Grain of Dust," "Arcturion," and "Candida." Recently a marked increase in attendance was noticeable and the manage-

ment hoped that the company would soon be on its own financial resources. It was then, according to Mr. Webster, that the financial backing of those who had pledged the subsidy was withdrawn. Why this step was taken, Mr. Webster says he does not know.

"The work has been most enjoyable here," said Mr. Webster. "It has been a success artistically but not a success financially." Asked if he saw any immediate prospect for a successful municipal theater here, he stated that he did not. For the next three weeks at the Pabst the Boston English Opera Company will have the boards. Just what will follow that is not revealed, but the future of the Pabst Theater is being watched with a good deal of interest.

## MILLIONS SENT BY HUNGARIANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Saved by Hungarian residents in the United States amounting to \$35,600,000 were sent to Hungary through the Trans-Atlantic Trust Company of New York to help finance the Central Powers and to promote remigration to the old country during the war, the Senate committee investigating German propaganda was told on Saturday by Francis H. Kinnicut, of the War Trade Board.

Julius Pirlitzer, formerly a commercial attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, Mr. Kinnicut said, was president of the board of directors of the trust company, which is now in possession of the alien property custodian. Pirlitzer is interned. The Trust Company was organized in 1912 through subsidy of \$1,600,000 from the Hungarian Government, according to the witness, with the understanding that it would conduct propaganda to get Hungarians here to send their savings to the mother country and to help in floating war bonds of the Central Powers.

## CERTIFICATES OF \$100 FOR SAVINGS STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Those who wish to invest in war savings certificate stamps in larger denominations than those worth \$5, which a patriotic public has been industriously pasting into cardboard folders, may soon purchase such certificates valued at \$100. These new stamps, which are about the same size as a \$100 bond of the fourth Liberty Loan, will be sold at \$82.60 during the month of February and at an increase of 20 cents a month thereafter, according to the War Savings Committee in the second federal reserve district. It is stated, however, that the regulation is still in force that no person may hold more than \$100 worth of war savings stamps of any one issue.

## NEW LANGUAGE LAW ASKED IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Illinois State Council of Defense has sent a recommendation to the state capital urging that the "teaching of the common branches of education in the elementary grades of all schools in Illinois should be in the English language, and that such teaching in English should be by law made obligatory." The recommendation does not ask prohibition of foreign-language study.

## ENGLISH ONLY TO BE USED IN SCHOOL HALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The New York City Board of Education has refused to rescind its action prohibiting public or popular lectures in the public schools or buildings controlled by the board in any language other than English. Foreign-language meetings will be permitted if a written request stating the full purpose and proving it to be loyal is made of the board. The original action was taken last October and since then the board has received several protests.

## TRAWLERS GIVEN MORE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which has investigated the strike of deck hands aboard steam trawlers making the ports of Boston and Gloucester has made a finding favorable to the men, who demanded an increase in the number of men in the crews. The board recommended that on two of the boats the crews be increased to 18 men, while others be increased to 14 and 16 respectively. Heretofore only 12 men have been employed on the trawlers.

## FLAG DAY EXERCISES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Throughout the State of Rhode Island on Feb. 12 the school children do honor to the flag of the United States, the veterans of the recent war and the memory of Abraham Lincoln. A standard program for the event has been issued by the state commissioner of public schools. It includes a war-time toast, messages from veterans, quotations from the words of Lincoln, patriotic songs, the history of the flag and lessons on democracy and law.

## ARMY TAKES OVER PIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The United States Army has formally taken possession of Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and it will be used for the debarkation of returning troops, as well as for storage of army equipment. During the war the Navy Department used the pier as a receiving station.

## AT A VAUDEVILLE REHEARSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was a bitterly cold early morning at the depot in—well, let us say Duluth, Minnesota. The incoming "bill" described on the three-sheets which plaster the town as "The Apostles of Joy," was standing, a pathetic group,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Acrobat's uncharted husband

shivering on the dimly lit icebound platform.

"Can you beat this!" grumbled the comedian of the troupe, whose billing described him as The Ray of Sunshine. "An all-night jump in a day coach with no diner, and when we get here, instead of the Mayor to welcome us, what do we find? Blizzard raging, some lodge holding a convention, hotels and boarding houses all full and no taxis. And to think that my father brought me up to be a rabbi—if he knew that I was a trouper! Oh, boy, this is the life—not."

"Some miserable wet burg," haughtily complained The Arctic Mermaid, whose specialty was staying under water for four minutes in a huge glass tank—while Red, the pessimistic half of the team of Spike and Red, The Dancing Wonders, voiced his vivid if uncompromising opinion of the town and all its inhabitants.

"Fancy me wading for ten blocks through all this snow to get to that dump of a theater," he roared—only to be interrupted by the gentle Spike, his optimistic partner, with, "Isn't the fresh air and the lovely snow a blessing after the stuffy day coach?" The words of Spike broke up the indignation meeting at the depot and pretty soon the "bill" was struggling cheerfully up the main street en route to the theater.

The town was yet asleep, the only local people astir this bleak morning being the mine workers of the night shifts hurrying home to sleep, and pityingly "joshing" the weary group of players as they passed.

"Dem guys is lucky," muttered Red



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The "legit" who is slumming

fiercely, as he jerked his head in the direction of the post-covered, but smiling workers. "They'll come down to the show dis afternoon after they have slept ten hours, for us to make 'em laugh."

"We should count it as a blessing," murmured the gentle Spike, "that we can bring a little joy into their sordid lives."

"Oh, you make us tired!" chorused the hungry and disgruntled troupe. After the theater watchman was aroused and grips deposited, the troupe separated to locate dining places and rooms before rehearsal.

Have you ever seen a vaudeville rehearsal? Try to imagine yourself after a tiresome all-night journey standing before the unlit "footlights" facing a cold, darkened and empty auditorium with the seats swathed in huge dust cloths. Conductor and orchestra men are tired and peevish from the previous week's 14 shows which ended at 11 the night before. The blasé stage crew has listened to the popular songs and the latest "gags" sprung twice a day seven days a week for the last 15 or 20 years.

The house cleaners start to sweep the auditorium, the baggage man to pitch the trunks through the stage door (letting a bitterly cold blast through as well) and the orchestra reluctantly starts to tune up at about the same time. It is too early in the morning for art or sentiment and everybody is walking around with a "chip" flagrantly exposed.

Spike and Red, the dancing wonders, proceed to go over their impromptu (?) "gags" with the leader,

A carpenter three feet away starts to hammer vigorously.

"Somebody don't like our act in this burg," sputters the interrupted Red. "they're knocking already."

"Oh, Red!" breaks in Spike soothingly. "It's essential," while the orchestra leader with a yawn reminds the boys that they need not rehearse their extemporaneous comedy, at the same time sarcastically adding, "We know it all, it has been done here scores of times."

"I'll tell you what to do, boys," suggests the disgruntled carpenter whose hammering has been held up. "Sing 'em something new—'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' first-stance." Spike and Red make way for a young lady who has so often been described (by the press agent) as a silver-throated thrush that she believes it herself. She runs over—sotto voce—an aria which, much to the relief of the orchestra boys, is drowned somewhat by clanking radiators which are just beginning to warm up, dropping stage braces, the squeaking of fly ropes being hauled up and down and a host of other rehearsal noises the climax of which brings the only smile of the morning upon the leader's face when a huge door falls with a crash upon the stage, obliterating the thrush-sotto note. Of course the poor girl begins to cry, and then one sees the tragedy of it all.

In the afternoon during the regular show the well-fed, well-rested audience will, with their arms folded and a show-me look on their faces, sit back (on comfortable plush-covered chairs) in judgment upon the tired performer who, in spite of her lack of rest and food will smile through the make-up which partly hides her wan features.

But here comes the comedian—The Ray of Sunshine—to run through his songs and ad lib. (?) chatter. Years of hard knocks have hardened him to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The comedian: "Hold that note, leader!"

antagonism—the dull drab of rehearsal mornings affects him not.

"Mornin', boys," he will say cheerfully to the orchestra men and then, by way of being friendly, he will put his foot in it by asking, "How do you boys like America?" As most of the musicians are foreigners it is easy to understand that the comedian earns his morning antipathy right away.

If there is anything calculated to dampen the ardor of an aspiring vaudevillian it is the sight of a comedian minus his "props" and "pep" running through his songs and chatter to an empty house at rehearsal. "I'll amputate his revel-ry," he will sing, "and step upon it he'll see—hold that note, leader—hold it!—there will be a big laugh there and—"

"No, there won't be," that song has been worn out in this town—and by "good" singers, too," the leader breaks in and then ensues an argument which is lost to the listeners in the noise of the steam being turned into the tank to heat the water for The Arctic Mermaid.

Later on, in the regular show, the audience will gaze enraptured at the subtle and captivating figure of the Queen of the High Wire as she dances, in the full glare of the spot light, on the thin silver strand. In every city en route she has been the dream heroine of thousands of honest clerks and salesmen. Just at present she is (in kimono and slippers) fixing her nickel-plated apparatus, assisted by a husband who is invisible to the regular audience, and she is accompanied by two obstreperous children who are never mentioned on the program. The maternal instinct is evidenced by the way Patricia Poppley, the naughty leading lady of the dramatic sketch on the bill, will step down from her pedestal to fondle these youngsters. Patricia (via the press agent) in the illustrated magazines is always depicted as a cold, stern beauty, clad in furs. Her printed interviews will express her greatest passion in life as Balzac, but way down in her heart, and as viewed at rehearsal, she is just a human being with a fondness for children and stuffed peppers.

Patricia is a tyrant when it comes to the details of the stage settings for her sketch, and she will keep the stage manager and property man on

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Arctic Mermaid complains of the cold at rehearsal

tenterhooks for hours, but after she has gone through the first rehearsal she is the gentlest creature, for she will send "Props" out for some stuffed peppers, and with a child on each knee she will tell them stories and share her daintiest morsels with them.

But, hush, here is the "legit," who is as he contemptuously puts it himself, "slumming" in vaudeville for a season. "Silence and atmosphere" are what he is always demanding and cannot get, especially at rehearsal. As an applause getter he is a "frost" with his "Moments from Shakespeare" as compared with Biff and Bonni, the colored team, who pull down six bows and a curtain speech with their big finish. "Oh, take me back to Dixie."

"Hokum" is the contemptuous sneer that the "legit" will hurl at the offering of Biff and Bonni, while "highbrow stuff what gets the bird" is Biff and Bonni's description of the "classic offering of the 'legit'."

The local types who help to make up the rehearsal crowd are the tailor, who is on hand to press the clothes of the artists as they are taken from their trunks, the railroad agents who solicit the various acts to leave over their roads for the next stand, local cleaners and dyers and sometimes runners for boarding houses or kosher restaurants.

Of course it must not be deduced from the foregoing that vaudeville and its lovable people are entirely without joy—for what joy there is happens after the anxiety of the rehearsal and first show is over, when the performers become their better selves again. After the show, over a bite in some restaurant the petty bitterness of the morning's rehearsal are quickly forgotten and the actors talk "shop" to their hearts' content.

Fellow performers are reunited on this week's bill who met each other last in other American cities, or perhaps in some foreign land, and they swap stories and reminiscences till far into the night or early morning, for there is no rehearsal next day.

Stagestruck boys and girls who long to leave their cozy homes and change their placid lives to go upon the stage would hesitate could they on Monday mornings look in at a rehearsal anywhere in the United States.

## WHISKY MONEY FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — That the savings resulting from a home-dry America can be made to mean a thousand miles of house is a statement sent out by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Chicago. People of the United States, the statement says, have spent each year for liquor \$2,400,000,000, which now will go to purchase other things. This sum, the statement continues, would buy 500,000 dwellings at an average cost of \$5000 each, a row over 1000 miles long if built on 50-foot lots.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

## RAILWAY ISSUE IN LOS ANGELES

Financial Difficulties of the City Street Car Company to Be Investigated — Official Says the Road Losing \$60,000 a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California — The State Railroad Commission will hold a hearing here commencing today in which the financial difficulties of the Los Angeles Railway Company, which operates the street railway system of Los Angeles, will be investigated and its revenue claims analyzed. This hearing is at the request of the railway company, which has asked the commission and the Board of Public Utilities of the city of Los Angeles to make a thorough investigation of its problem and to recommend such measures of economy in operation and plans for construction as, in the judgment of these bodies, may be necessary for further operation at a profit. The company claims that its present financial problem is more serious than that facing street railway systems in other cities of the United States.

In a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, W. E. Dunn, vice-president of the company, outlined its position. "The position of the Los Angeles Railway Company," said Mr. Dunn, "is not fundamentally different from that of other street railway companies in other parts of the United States, and the cause is simple to state. It is that for 50 years the standard price of a street-car ride has been five cents. In the past few years the price of everything that has gone to make up a street-car ride has increased, yet its price has remained the same. Now there are only two courses open, either to reduce expense of operation or to increase fares."

"So far as our company is concerned, five years ago we were losing money. Just about that time the road began to break even, and then it was only a short time until the introduction of the 'jitney.' During the months the jitneys ran in the streets of Los Angeles we lost \$60,000 per month, and it was only after a vote by the people that they were excluded. Why the road lost money through the operation of the jitneys is financially demonstrable, and is because they took from us the short-haul business. We make no money on a passenger who rides more than three and a half miles. When he rides more than that distance we are carrying him at a loss, and the loss on that passenger must be made up from those who ride only a few blocks. When the jitneys took the short-haul passengers they took the only revenue we had to make up the deficit of our long-haul lines, and the result was inevitable."

"The jitneys were barred from the streets of Los Angeles in the summer of 1917. Immediately afterward we commenced to recover our financial breath, but it was only a few months until wages increased assumed threatening proportions. A wage scale for platform men, which had been on a basis of a minimum of 25 cents and a maximum of 30 cents per hour, gradually rose until today we are paying a minimum of 38

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and a maximum of 44 cents per hour. In the meantime we had entered the war, and the prices of rails, steel, ties, wire and everything else which we use, had gone skyrocketing upward, and during the time that theaters and churches were closed by health regulations, we lost an average of \$3000 per day. So we have gradually come to the point where the road is now losing money at the rate of \$60,000 per month."

"The management of the company is against the raising of fares unless as a last resort. Of course no public utility, or any other business enterprise, for that matter, can continue operation indefinitely at a loss. It is doubtful, too, whether or not an increase in fares would not result in a curtailment of revenue. So that we should like to see our problem worked out without an increase of fares, and this can only be done through economies in operation."

"We are also trying to get the co-operation of merchants in a movement to stagger the opening and closing of the large department stores and other mercantile institutions. This would mean that one store would open 15 minutes earlier than another, or those in different blocks 10 minutes earlier or later than others. Such a system would mean more service for the street car patrons at no additional cost."



TEXAS COTTON  
AT LOW LEVEL

Only a Slight Recovery From  
Marked Weakness in Price  
Has Been Made — Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office.

**GALVESTON, Texas.** With the continued weakness in raw cotton and the marked decline in price farmers are being advised as to the real facts and conditions as regards the amount of the staple on hand and the probable world's demand. Prices in Texas for spot cotton have fallen from about 35 cents to 24 cents a pound and the decline has not been checked.

When the decline was first in evidence, many holders of spot cotton turned their holdings loose, but the majority held their cotton, refusing to sell. Many speculators also held cotton that had been purchased at more than 30 cents a pound, and most of these still hold their staple. The decline is attributed generally to aggressive short selling as a part of an organized bear campaign, but since spot holders have declined to follow

The downward trend in futures, the bears have become more or less uncertain and there has been a slight let-up in their operations.

Improvement in the foreign shipping situation also induced confidence and caused the bears to slacken their operations, but there has been only a slight recovery in prices.

Bankers' associations, commercial organizations, merchants' associations, and the state and federal departments of agriculture are all urging the farmers to plant less cotton. Some agencies are proposing a reduction of at least 20 per cent in acreage as a means of holding the price of the staple up for another year.

Clarence Owsley, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is now in Texas, discussing the cotton situation, declared that the trouble now was one of distribution. He said, however, that the rapidity with which the Peace Com-

Austrians, he said, would not be able to purchase cotton at all until the peace treaty is signed and then they

...signed, and then they must buy sparingly. With the signing of the peace treaty, too, will come more abilitized industrial and economic conditions, he said, and this will tend to increase the demand for cotton by the mills of Europe, which doubtless will then be put in operation again.

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## LEVATED SEEKS TO ISSUE NOTES

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—E. L. Wilson, treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, appeared before the Public Service Commission on a petition to issue \$3,000,000 7 per cent notes run for a period not exceeding seven years, to retire floating indebtedness and to cover expenditures on property not already made by the trustees. Wilson said that the floating debt the company at the present time is more than \$5,000,000. The new loan, said, was not to capitalize operating deficits, but to pay for additions and improvements.

---

## LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives figures representing live stock receipts at Chicago

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
ts .....	216,491	240,238	133,709

Share .....	83,212	82,166	50,125
Reserve .....	61,210	83,161	68,166
Total .....	310,826	405,595	221,991

**NEW GAS CONCERN STOCK**

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The Ohio Cities Company directors authorized the increase for expansion of business of \$7,500 additional common stock, to which common stockholders of record on May 15 may subscribe at \$25 a share to the extent of one-fourth of the total. The par value is \$25. Rights to subscribe expire March 21.

---

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Authorized Capital .....	£1,000,000
Shares Issued .....	700,000
Reserveholders .....	4,000

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SSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH

Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book.







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table 27x40 inches, selected golden  
oak exterior, white maple inside  
base, enameled upper cupboard;  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## AT THE BIRMINGHAM REPERTORY THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In art, that is, all the arts, it has often been the amateur effort that has shown the need of a big enterprise. Spade-work done on a more or less haphazard basis, and foundations sure and steady. It makes ready the ground for ambitious development, and should the venture wish to pass from the amateur state to the professional, the transition will be found easy and the risk, comparatively small. Most repertory theaters in England and in other countries for that matter, have sprung from the desire of the amateur to select his own enjoyment rather than take just what is thrust upon him by the commercial theater.

At least, such is the history of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, one of the most interesting and flourishing projects of its kind in the English provinces. It developed out of a performance of the morality play, "The Interlude of Youth," by an amateur society of dramatic enthusiasts known as The Pilgrim Players. Its founders were Mr. Harry V. Jackson and Mr. John Drinkwater, both natives of Birmingham and zealous students and supporters of the literary drama.

Indeed, the latter is a distinguished poet and man of letters, and known far and wide for his able studies of William Morris and Swinburne, and his editing of the poems of Philip Sidney and the plays of St. John Hankin; while besides books of poems, several highly imaginative plays in verse, notably a three-act piece called "Rebellion," stand to his name. Mr. Drinkwater is general manager and lessee of the present Repertory Theater, and one can easily imagine how such literary influence helps to keep up the high aims of the original project.

The Pilgrim Players began work in 1907, and such was the sustained encouragement given them that at the end of five years they found themselves still flourishing and expanding, having given during that time almost regular weekly performances. These had taken place at a local hall, but at the end of 1912 the crying need was for an independent theater.

With the demand came the supply, for with generous loyalty to the cause, Mr. Jackson, or to be up-to-date, Lieut. Harry V. Jackson, R. N. V. R., built and founded "the little brown theater" in Station Street, now known as the Birmingham Repertory Theater. It has a stage fitted with all the most modern appliances for productions on artistic lines, of a kind, it has been said, superior to anything which could be done on the usual professional stage. With the acquisition of the new theater, the amateur element disappeared, a professional company was engaged, and under its present title the building was opened on Feb. 15, 1913, with a performance of "Twelfth Night."

A kind of ode to the venture was written by Mr. Drinkwater and delivered by Mr. Harry Jackson on the opening night, which poem, after touching upon the dramatists of the past, ended with this striking couplet:

Since then the theater has steadily grown in favor and prestige and each season's program is a storehouse of dramatic treasures, such as, for variety, the average London playgoer might not see in many years. One fact stands especially to the credit of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, and that is that, taking the first five years, Shakespeare, with 155 comedies first but one in number of representations, St. John Hankin heads the list with 168 performances covering the same period, his plays, particularly "The Cassilis Engagement," being special favorites in the Birmingham Repertory Theater.

Bernard Shaw follows in popularity with 124 presentations of his plays; Sheridan 50—"The Rivals" and "The Critic" having quite a permanent place in the repertory. More recent performances would add considerably to these figures. Suffice it to say that the long list of dramatists tails back from the "moderns"—Yeats, Synge, Allen Monkhous, Galsworthy, Stanley Houghton, the Russian school, Tchekoff, Tolstoy, etc.—to the classics of Euripides, and later ones of Oliver Goldsmith, Ben Jonson, and Molière; passing on the way such names as Ibsen, Maeterlinck, John Galsworthy (whose "The Tragedy of Nan" perhaps holds the record for modern tragedies), Hordson, Schnitzler, Wilde and a score of other names dear to the heart of the repertory world.

Interest is added to each year's program by the appearance for a week or longer of visiting companies, theatrical and otherwise. Thus one sees such attractions as the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin; Parisian companies in French dramas and comedies; an Indian dramatic society; some Percy's company in plays by Arnold Bennett, Zangwill, Shaw, Galsworthy and Pinero; and such bills as Nellie Chaplin's ancient dances, Italia Conti's acting and dancing children; and old songs and ballads by Jean Sterling Mackinlay. During the occupation of this theater by strangers, the Birmingham company goes visiting various towns on its own account, the most honored invitation being, perhaps, that to attend Stratford-on-Avon during the usual summer Shakespeare festival.

Nothing is allowed at the Birmingham Repertory Theater to create a spurious atmosphere. There is no hawking of chocolates and other refreshments. Mr. Harry Jackson delights in the idea that his audience must concentrate its attention on the performance, and that these distractions are only resented by those who do not go in the theater solely for the play. In fact, in a public speech once he declared their attitude was, rather than

tally, thus: "We give you of our best; take it or leave it." He refused, he said, to build his future on the good will of local magnates, expressed by a state visit from the Lord Mayor, or by piling up a long list of patrons headed by the nobility of the district. By their own methods they at least knew where they were. But though they despised nobility, they greatly valued the private visits of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress—hours snatched from busy lives. It was, he added, worth a theater full of yawning city fathers.

Mr. Jackson has laid down several axioms that should be useful to those venturing on a similar enterprise; and there is little doubt that every self-respecting town of importance sooner or later will free itself from the prescribed stage by having the plays it wants to see.

It is not the primary object of a repertory theater to produce new plays.

It should be the home of the great masterpieces.

The more they revived their own productions the larger the audience would grow.

Some patrons will always object to the manner of presenting Shakespeare. New admirers will take their place.

All seats should be bookable in advance.

In a repertory company it was impossible for the actor to be at home in every part.

An ideal theater should possess two companies, to give one a rest while the other is playing.

Stage the best plays only.

Never use the word "educate" in connection with the stage; it is fatal.

The press influences the repertory audience very little.

"Criticisms," Mr. Jackson once said, "had chief effect upon the actor, who became swollen-headed if praised and bad-tempered if snubbed." "I don't know which is worse," he added, "both interfere considerably with his work."

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England, (Dec. 23)—All theaters on Christmas Day are closed by law. A number of theaters closed by choice on the Monday and Tuesday before Christmas.

Miss Faith Celli, whose performance in "Dear Brutus" was so successful in the latest Peter Pan. She is more fairlike than some of the Peters who have appeared since Miss Nina Boucicault was first seen in the part 15 years ago. It is a delightful performance, and Miss Celli has everything in her appearance to help it. As Mr. George Shelton's successor, Mr. G. W. Anson is all one could wish as the gentlemanly pirate, Smee; but Mr. Julian Hoyer was hardly fierce enough as the pirate captain.

Terry's Theater will in the near future open as a cinema theater, but may become a theater again some time in 1919.

"The Provoked Wife" will be given at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, by the Stage Society on Jan. 12 and 14. The play will be produced by Frank Cockayne, and the cast includes Ethel Irving, Margaret Halstane, Herbert Carter, Mary Clare and Lewis Casson.

"Charley's Aunt" at the Garrick Theater, with Mr. Lytton Grey as Lord Pancourt Babberley, is as popular as ever.

John Drinkwater's new play, "Abraham Lincoln," has been revived at the Birmingham Repertory.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Fiske in "Miss Nelly's Nieces," a comedy by Lawrence Eyre, which was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 14, has come to the Henry Miller Theater, displacing "Tillie," which has been transferred for the week to the Standard Theater.

At the Punch and Judy Theater the Portmanteau Players are presenting three plays by Lord Dunsany, "The Gods of the Mountain," "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," and "The Golden Doom." "The Velvet Lady," a musical show made from a farce called "A Pull House," has come to the New Amsterdam Theater. The new offering at the Longacre Theater is "Just Around the Corner," a farce with music, with Miss Marie Cahill in the leading role. This piece was reviewed in these columns on June 11, 1918.

George Hassell and Miss Margaret Dale are in "Good Morning, Judge," the musical comedy version of Pinero's "The Magistrate," which opens at the Shubert Theater Thursday evening. The piece had a long London run under the title of "The Boy."

The Society of American Singers at the Park Theater has revived "Robin Hood," the comic opera by De-Koven and Smith which long held a place in the repertory of the Bostonians.

DeWolf Hopper has been chosen to head the fifth American company in "The Better Ole," which will begin a Chicago engagement about March 1.

Jacques Copeau is to produce in French a drama about George Washington, written by Percy Mackaye and translated by Pierre de Lanux.

Miss Maggie Teyte, who has been appearing in the Light opera offerings of the Society of American Singers at the Park Theater, has departed for London to take up the leading feminine role in the romantic opera, "André Messager has made of the stage version of Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire."

## HISTORY OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Paris theater correspondent

PARIS, France.—The history of the Comédie Française is so closely related to that of France that to retrace it even briefly many of the most important intellectual and even political events which have occurred from the Sixteenth Century onward must be mentioned. A glance at its history will reveal many interesting and amusing details concerning the morals and laws of the French, and more especially of the Parisian population during the last three centuries.

The church was originally responsible for the creation of what was to be later the first stage of France; the church, which, in later days, waged so bitter and relentless a war against the Comédie and all comedians in general! In 1398 the first regular dramatic



La Comédie Française

troupe was formed in France, and for nearly two centuries the people of Paris were edified and sometimes diverted by representations of morality plays and mystery plays. In 1548 they obtained permission to establish a regular theater, which they did in due course by acquiring the site of the ancient Hôtel de Bourgogne, in the Rue Mauconseil, where they built the playhouse which, in later days, was to occupy so prominent a place in the annals of French art, and which, in fact, formed the nucleus of the future Comédie Française.

The original owners, however, did not remain for long tenants of the new theater. In 1573 they decided to let it to a company of regular comedians, and from that date the Hôtel de Bourgogne acquired an ever-increasing reputation which continued for more than a century.

From a historical point of view the Hôtel de Bourgogne was specially interesting as having been the stage which first produced the principal plays which contributed most largely toward defining the limits of French dramatic art; at the Hôtel de Bourgogne also were inaugurated many of the literary innovations which were to have such a widespread influence both in France and in other countries.

It was there that the works of Jodelle, from whose pen came the first French tragedy founded upon the Greek, were played. Though possessing extraordinary gifts, Etienne Jodelle (1532-73), the recognized official poet of the court of France, wasted his time and talent in idle dissipation. Nevertheless he was a poet of considerable power, though his style is often declamatory and too full of puns. In 1552 the Hôtel de Bourgogne staged his "Médée."

The Hôtel de Bourgogne also welcomed at that period the works of Robert Garnier (1529-90), the magistrate who took so active a part in the civil wars which then raged in France and whose life was one long adventure. The playhouse of the Rue Mauconseil presented several of his works, of which "Les Juives" is undeniably the finest. Indeed "Les Juives" seems to be a rough sketch of Racine's "Esther" and "Athalie," and one recognizes in Garnier a precursor of the great lyrical poets of France.

The Hôtel de Bourgogne's chief claim to fame is that it was the theater in which most of Corneille's dramas were given. "Médée," "Le Menteur," "Cinna," and "Le Cid" were welcomed with enthusiasm by the public, provoking at the same time the envy and wrath of Richelieu. The great cardinal was so acutely jealous of the success of "Le Cid" that he tried to have Corneille's masterpiece condemned by the Académie Française.

The poet, nothing daunted, only re-venge himself by producing several new chef-d'œuvres, so that at last Richelieu, conquered by the beauties contained in "Horace," "Cinna," "Polyeucte," etc., recognized the futility and absurdity of competing so unequally with one unquestionably his superior in literary matters. To make amends, he even conferred a pension on Corneille, and played a large part in having him admitted to the Académie Française in 1647.

The Hôtel de Bourgogne also presented many of the works of Racine. "Bérénice," "Andromaque," "Phèdre," "Britannicus," all appeared there, and enchanted the audiences by the har-

mony and purity of their versification and language.

But although it was on this stage that the great tragedies of the time were enacted, it is interesting to note that it was also on its boards that the inimitable comic actor, Raymond Poisson (1633-90) scored his triumphs. He is generally wrongly considered to have been the creator of the rôle of Crispin, the classical type of the valet de comédie. It is, however, indisputable that he inaugurated the traditional black costume which Crispins have donned ever since; and this type of personage, extremely popular in the French theater, was personified for more than a century by three members of the same family.

Nevertheless, in spite of the great number of triumphs achieved at the Hôtel de Bourgogne, a division occurred in 1680 among the actors composing its troupe. Some went so far as to separate themselves from the theater, and founded a new playhouse in the Rue de la Poterie at the Hôtel

d'Argent, which took the name of Théâtre du Marais.

This new theater was directed by a certain Mondory, and soon acquired great renown, especially when Corneille momentarily abandoned the scene of his preceding triumphs, and produced his "Pulchérie" at the Théâtre du Marais. Nevertheless he did not score the success he had hoped for.

Thus Paris at that time had two troupes of comedians, equally appreciated by the public. But soon Molière, returning with his band of actors from his tour in the southern provinces, obtained the patronage of Louis XIV and settled in the Palace of the Petit Bourbon, and later on in the Palais Royal. There is sufficient evidence that the public continued to develop an ever-increasing taste for literature and the drama in the fact that this third theater soon became as popular as the other two.

Molière's really remarkable company for many years occupied first rank in the French theatrical world, presenting his principal plays as well as a number of other works by various authors. But in 1673, when his career ended, his actors resolved to join the comedians of the Hôtel du Marais. The new company thus formed rented a playhouse built for the opera in the Rue Guénégaud two years previously, the directors of which at that period were Perrin and Cambert. Thus the city once again possessed two regular companies of comedians, those of the Hôtel de Bourgogne and those of the Rue Guénégaud.

This state of things continued until 1680, when Louis XIV decreed that both theaters should amalgamate, and henceforth have only one company of actors. In this manner the regular Comédie Française, of glorious renown, was founded.

AMERICAN NOTES

Miss Margaret Anglin has put aside "Billeted" and is now acting in "The Open Fire," a comedy by Hubert Footner which she gave for trial performances last season in Philadelphia.

With Maclyn Arbuckle as Old Bill a fourth American company in "The Better Ole" has settled down for a run at Philadelphia. Charles Brown is cast as Bert and Percival Vivian as Alf. Other offerings in Philadelphia theaters this week include "A Tailor-Made Man," with Grant Mitchell, at the Garrick, and "Going Up," musical comedy, at the Forrest. The annual Actors Fund benefit matinee will be held at the Forrest Feb. 7.

George Arliss has begun a Chicago engagement in Hubert Henry Davies' comedy, "The Mollusc." The company includes Philip Merivale, Miss Vera Birkett and Miss Olive Tell. Other pieces at Chicago theaters this week include "Old Lady 31," with Miss Effie Ellsler, at the Cort; "Mitzl in 'Head Over Heels' at the Illinois; "Tiger Rose," with Miss Lenore Ulric, at Powers; "Going Up," at Cohan's Grand; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "Keep Her Smiling" at the Woods; "The Little Teacher," with Miss Mary Ryan, at the Olympic.

Ritchie, who formerly appeared exclusively in musical comedies, now has a leading rôle in the support of her husband, Guy Bates Post, in "The Masquerader," at the Studebaker.

who think of him in association with his tragedies, "Le Cid," "Cinna," and "Polyeucte," are likely to forget existed. More correctly, perhaps, the revival may be said to have reminded people that Corneille, "writer of tragedies," once stopped a moment in the midst of his career to copy and adapt a couple of light Spanish pieces, and in that way chanced to introduce to the French stage a new type of play. We can hardly realize the importance of Corneille's experiment, unless we place his adaptations and the Spanish originals side by side; and as far as "Le Menteur" is concerned, a glance at one of its principal scenes and a glance at the corresponding scene from "La Verdad Sospechosa" of Alarcón, of which it is a paraphrase, will suffice.

We find at once, by making this comparison, that Corneille is not, after all, so greatly on his own account in comedy. We find him both in delineation of persons and in regulation of dialogue inferior to the Spaniard. Or shall we call Alarcón what he really was—a Mexican? But without saying now that Louis XIV's dramatists got their first schooling in comedy of character from a colonial poet who went from Mexico to reside in Spain, let us merely concede, as concede we must, that the balcony scene of "Le Menteur," in which Dorante makes love to Clarice, is but a thinned and faded transcription of the same scene in "La Verdad Sospechosa," in which Don Garcia pays his addresses to Jacinta. Dorante, let us furthermore concede, is not half the monstrous and ingratiating prevaricator that Don Garcia is. Corneille's ponderous, square-measured, metrical scheme, some one will say, could not reproduce the wit of Alarcón's fast-footed verse. Very well. The French poet himself, be it remembered, when dedicating the published text of his piece to his patron, pretended to be no more than an humble imitator of a man across the Pyrenees.

In regard to the presentation of "Le Menteur" on the Vieux Colombier stage, one must grant that much about it was praiseworthy. Certain of the scenes, considered from the viewpoint of background, lighting, costuming and the movement and grouping of the characters, were excellent. The illusion of locality was admirably secured, by the slightest means. The streets and gardens of old Paris were tellingly indicated by a more grill work lightly fencing off the front of the stage from the back, with alterations now and then in accessories of platform, bench and other things. But the balcony scene was quite weakened by being shoved out upon one of those side railway and door contrivances which Mr. Copeau's carpenters have permanently rigged on the outer flanks of the curtain. This scene, being tumbled from the stage into the very auditorium, tended to lose romantic quality. The picture was to a certain degree saved, however, by the darkened stage, against the shadows of which the love-making cavalier, Dorante, and his valet, Cliton, were silhouetted.

Corneille's work under the best of interpretations would show inherent failings. The most brilliant pair of French artists that could be selected would scarcely be able to make of Dorante and Clarice in the balcony

## "LE MENTEUR" AT FRENCH THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The revival of the Seventeenth Century play, "Le Menteur," at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier the week of Jan. 27, brought up two points, one historical and the other theatrical. In the first place, it called attention to an important episode in the development of French dramatic literature; and in the second place, it raised a question about the application of modern stage management to old-school works. Or, to set down to the human terms of the matter, it caused a renewal of interest in the author of the comedy, Corneille; and it prompted reconsideration of the artistic policies of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier director, Mr. Copeau.

On the literary side, the revival brought to notice the comedy streak in Corneille, a streak which people

scene what de Mendoza and Mme. Guerrero, to name typical Spanish artists, could make of Don Garcia and Jacinta in Alarcón's original episode. But that does not matter. The point is that the balcony scene is the key to the whole play and requires to be acted as vigorously as it can be.

It is more vital than the scene of the denunciation of Dorante by his father, because in it the cavalier himself unfolds his mendacity by his own words and actions, instead of having it exposed by another person. It is a scene that technical stage management should have contributed to with every resource. It is a scene, too, that the larger idea of artistic administration should have contributed to with all its genius. The piece is of the old school; and for that reason each character should probably be considered an individual, rather than as a member of a group. The performers, that is to say, would doubtless do better if left as much as possible to their own devices. But the Copeau methods evidently insist upon whole effect. They are evidently set upon attaining at all hazards that object known as "ensemble," a word which is often only a pretty name for mediocrity.

Out of the Copeau methods, Mr. Dhuralt, who acted the part of Dorante, the likable liar, emerged fairly gloriously. Out of them Mme. Bogaert, on the other hand, acting the part of Clarice, emerged rather ineffectually. She was as one trying to carry out the obligations of her rôle according to order rather than according to impulse. In sum, it may be said that the performance of "Le Menteur," notwithstanding some good touches lent to it by Mr. Bouquet, as Cliton, and by Mr. Bogaert, as the father, seemed to hang, as have performances under Copeau methods before, high and dry upon the rock of modern artistic administration.

FARFARIELLO, AN ITALIAN LAUDER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Though it is hardly fair to call Farfariello an Italian Harry Lauder, since the man from Italy is probably the equal of the man from Scotland as a character singer, the comparison may serve to help describe the work of an entertainer who has sprung from the Little Italy of New York City and who is so skillful in his impersonations of local types. During the past fortnight Farfariello has been appearing four times daily at the Italian theater of Boston, the New Palace, where the entertainment consists of vaudeville and motion pictures. At Farfariello's mid-afternoon performance one day last week the present writer found all the seats and boxes filled and some 50 persons standing. The audience was not chattering, as it did later when motion pictures were being shown, but waited quietly for the entertainer to reappear from the wings, where he was changing his costume.

Down by the footlights a tinkling little orchestra plink-plunked with a monotony that was not unpleasant, though a sentimental ditty, filling in a rather longer wait than audiences in English-speaking vaudeville theaters are used to.

Finally Farfariello appeared dressed as an Italian woman of the tenements, carrying on his left arm a doll to represent an infant. Instead of a broad burlesque, which the visitor naturally expected to follow, judging from experiences at vaudeville entertainments and musical shows, Farfariello gave a naturalistic impersonation. The audience laughed with this buxom, cheerful and good-mannered Italian matron, with her head kindly comment upon events in the street where she lived. This comment came between the two parts of the song that went with this character, a song that was sung in character, without resort to falsetto.

Each of the four impersonations which comprised his act was presented after this general fashion. Always there was the opening song, followed by a monologue, and ending with another verse of the song. In response to the applause at the end, Farfariello repeated the song of his final impersonation. The word impersonation is used advisedly, for Farfariello's character studies were, in each of these four phases, examples of a thorough blending of the player's individuality with that of the personage represented. With each change

of character there was a change in the style of speaking, a subtle but effective change in the matter of slide, pause and attack which represented the instinctive response of his voice to the mentality of the individual being impersonated. Farfariello's gestures are varied in the same way.

Farfariello has built up his impersonations out of first-hand knowledge of East Side types, and it is interesting to note, he is most applauded when he presents these types, though a pleased welcome greets his occasional representation of a bit of old Italy. For in Farfariello his audiences find a congenial expression of themselves. He echoes their thoughts, jests about little affairs of the day that are their affairs, and brings them back now and then a memory of Neapolitan days in town and country. He is Little Italy's own minstrel.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## In the Days of Wallack and Daly

"During the two years that I was supposed to be absorbing the law, I was increasingly devoted to the drama in all its theatrical manifestations. I went to the first nights of new plays and the opening of new theaters. As an undergraduate I had been enabled (through the kindness of James Renwick, one of the architects of the theater) to be present at the opening of Booth's; this was in 1868—and exactly forty years thereafter I was invited to the opening of the New Theater, an enterprise even more ambitious than Edwin Booth's, and not more successful. I had also attended the first performance and the last performance of the theater managed by John Brongham, a little playhouse behind the Fifth Avenue Hotel, afterward entitled the Fifth Avenue Theater, and later rebuilt by Steele MacKaye as the Madison Square. As the Fifth Avenue it was managed by Augustin Daly; and there I saw a long sequence of interesting performances." Brander Matthews writes in "These Many Years."

"Daly not only loved the theater ardently, he lived for it; he had inexhaustible energy and immense ambition. He challenged at once the hitherto acknowledged leadership of the theater established ten years earlier by J. W. Wallack, and then more largely controlled by Lester Wallack. Daly gathered a strong and varied company, enlisting a star like E. L. Davenport, and engaging refugees from Wallack's, including George Holland. He came in time to make a specialty of his own adaptations from contemporary Parisian plays. It was in one of these that he first showed his genius as a playwright. He adapted the play 'The Sign of the Cross' from the French, and it was at Daly's that I attended the first night of 'Baratoga,' a highly artificial but amusing farce, which Daly advertised as a 'Comedy of Contemporaneous Character'—this being precisely what it was not."

"Daly was very catholic in his taste, eager to put on any play which pleased him, old or new, American or British or French. He revived 'The Good Natured Man,' for example, although he could not have expected it to please Nineteenth Century audiences in New York any better than it had pleased Eighteenth Century audiences in London. When I came to

know him in later years, I asked why he had taken down Goldsmith's unsuccessful comedy from the dusty shelf where it had reposed ever since Hallack and Drake had collaborated in ridding the Croaker poems. 'Oh, I did it because my brother, the judge, said he would like to see it,' was his answer. 'Of course, I knew there was no money in it.' The reply was perfectly characteristic; Daly wanted to make money naturally, for otherwise he could not have continued to give himself the pleasure of bringing out the plays which took his fancy."

"It was at Daly's that I beheld that chirpy veteran, Charles J. Matthews, in many of his favorite pieces. . . . It was at Daly's that I was introduced to certain of Shakespeare's comedies, although I had earlier seen the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' at the Olympic, with G. L. Fox as Bottom. When Mrs. Scott-Siddons appeared in America, Daly engaged her to appear as Rosalind and as Viola, supporting her fragile personality and attenuated talent by the full strength of his company. In fact my own memory of Mrs. Scott-Siddons is now pale and faint, while I can still recall the highly colored fun of Fanny Davenport as the rollicking Maria."

"Although Shakespeare was only infrequently presented at Wallack's Theater, it was there that I first saw 'Much Ado About Nothing,' with Rose Kynge as Beatrice and with Benedick undertaken by Lester Wallack himself, adorned with the sweeping sable mustache which he never sacrificed even when appearing as Captain Absolute. And at Booth's I made acquaintance with 'Henry VIII,' revised so that Charlotte Cushman could repeat her most touching portrayal of Queen Katharine; and I can even now after more than two score years thrill again to the exquisite pathos of her 'Be husband to me, Heaven!'"

## The Path That Did Not Lead to Rome

That road could lead nobody to Rome. The only village that it passed was a mere gap in the long hedge. . . . Then it entered gently into the secret places of the land. . . . The hedges of the road were so low, that only at a hilltop was the waving honeysuckle seen against the silver sky of noon or the azure of night. Overhead the oaks joined hands; through their close leaves the fraction of shining sky came and went like stars, while I moved; and when the foliage of one tree met without touching the next, a blade of sky, like a sword gently unsheathed, was described by the long lines of scalloped leaves. The trees were silent, saving when they found a voice in one of the birds whose faint songs are part of the melodious quiet of summer."

Not too often, cottages grew (they seemed to grow) beside the road, and their gossip hollyhocks curled in looking over the hedge. Against the white wall, brave peonies looked cool. Rose bushes stood at the borders of the path in command of wild-flower beds, that nevertheless slipped through with a strand of delicate belled toad-flux, or one blossom of pimpernel like a volcanic flame between the pebbles. Sometimes the precious-looking Morello cherries lay ardent as flame and cool as dew in the heat of the southern wall."

In another place the latent splendor of fifty summers had escaped and spent itself in hiding the cottage with roses. . . . The cottages—of grotesque mixtures of black oak and whitened stone, or of golden brick—and the somber inhabitants were in contrast with the exuberant many-colored, many-thoughted flowers. . . . Here and there larger houses shone through a skillful veil of holly-oaks and bays. They never seemed to be aboriginal like the cottages, but to be visitors, lightly planted in the soil. For some distance around these, the wild trees had withdrawn, standing at the edge of a road, with that continuous motion and murmur of their branches that gives these sentinels a timorous expression, as if they had crept into the light and, becoming afraid, tried vainly to retire."

Every two or three miles a byroad set out on either side, underneath elms and abbeles, and after carrying the eye delightfully for a space, deceived it at last among the shadows of many trees. One byroad went to a lifeless mill, a tall house with upper windows of ample prospect. Above the wheel the waters no longer slid fast with awful repose, but cried and leapt through the broken flood-gates into a pool in the shadow of steep banks and underwood."

The footpath by the mill was fading away, for it now led to nowhere—whither few cared to follow it. Possibly the last step may soon linger among the encroaching flowers, the rank growths of willowherb, tansy, and betony which, poor enough by themselves, make the thicket sumptuous by their profusion. And who took the first step? Some one in the days when, wherever you went you came to powhere. For there are few footpaths that are new, and those that are old may be drowned or cut to pieces, or may be incorporated (as De Quincey has said) in some one's kitchen, but seem never to die, and the more they are downtrodden the more they flourish. Curiosity as to whether Shakespeare ever started one is idle. They are footprints, perhaps of immortals. They are vestiges of an older day when this land also "was in Arcady." Even today they may be seen, after rising and falling in the fields, to be gathered into that far country again, where hills like clouds and clouds like hills are mingled beneath the white sun of noon.—From "Rose Acres Papers," by Edward Thomas.



The Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens

## The Old Courtly Suburb

London, to some of its inhabitants, etherializes itself into certain vivid pictures, born of light color and atmosphere, framed, or at any rate defined, by the contour of a building, a familiar street purged of its insignificance, by a setting sun, or else, quite independently of vision, by that sense of the past so strong in certain quarters as forever to intrude on the present. Kensington, the old courtly suburb, is rich in its traditions—and the gardens of the Palace lend themselves to endless embroideries of the imagination. Yet, as a breach on dreams, stand the great elms, with an appeal to some primitive simplicity before which, as possessor in the sunlit, flutter and disappear those broad, catenae and radiators, gorgeous amid the gorgeousness of tulip beds on the background of clipped yews. The appurtenances of public gardens bring the commonplace into too evident contrast with the sublimity of trees. Nothing but the glade of an ancient forest could provide the environment which those ancient oaks crave, as they stand in view of all, with the hand of the past laid heavily on trunk and bough. Cities and their parks were not in the original scheme of things; that is why there is such magnificent unapproachableness about elm trees in a town garden."

## Dumas' Introduction to "Hamlet"

"Among the pleasures we had promised ourselves in the second capital of the department of Aisne we had put the theater in the first rank. A company of pupils from the Conservatoire, who were touring in the provinces, were that night to give a special performance of Dumas' 'Hamlet.' I had absolutely no idea who 'Hamlet' was; I will go further and admit that I was completely ignorant who was Dumas. No one could have been more ignorant than I was." Alexandre Dumas relates in "My Memoirs" translated from the French by E. M. Waller. "My poor mother had tried to induce me to read Corneille's and Racine's tragedies; but, I confess it to my shame, the reading of them had bored me inexpressibly. I had no notion at that time what was meant by style or form of structure; I was a child of nature in the full acceptance of the term; what amused me I thought good, what wearied me—bad. So I read the word tragedy on the placard with some misgivings."

"But, after all, as this tragedy was the best that Solisons had to offer us to pass away the evening, we put ourselves in the queue waiting outside; in good time, and in spite of the great crowd, we succeeded in getting into the pit."

"Something like thirty-two years have rolled by since that night, but such an impression did it make upon my mind that I can still remember every little detail connected with it. The young fellow who took the part of Hamlet was a tall, pale, sallow youth called Cudot; he had fine eyes, and a strong voice, and he imitated

## Sir Roger's Household Management

The reception, manner of attendance, undisturbed freedom and quiet which I met with here in the country, has confirmed me in the opinion I always had, that the general corruption of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. The aspect of every one in the family carries so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows the happy lot which has befallen him in being a member of it. There is one particular which I have seldom seen but at Sir Roger's; it is usual in all other places, that servants fly from the parts of the house through which their master is passing; on the contrary, here they industriously place themselves in his way; and it is on both sides, as it were, understood as a visit, when the servants appear without calling. This proceeds from the humane and equal temper of the man of the house, who also perfectly well knows how to enjoy a great estate with such economy as ever to be much beforehand. This makes his own mind untroubled, and consequently unapt to vent peevish expressions, or give passionate or inconsistent orders to those about him. Thus respect and love go together; and a certain cheerfulness in performance of their duty is the particular distinction of the lower part of this family. When a servant is called before his master, he does not come with an expectation to hear himself rated for some trivial fault. . . . but it is often to know what road he took that he came so readily back according to order; whether he passed by such a ground; if the old man who rents it is in good health; or whether he gave Sir Roger's love to him, or the like."

There is another circumstance in which my friend excels in his management, which is the manner of rewarding his servants. . . . A good servant to him is sure of having it in his choice very soon of being no servant at all. As I before observed, he is so good a husband, and knows so thoroughly that the skill of the purse is the cardinal virtue of this life; I say he knows so well that frugality is the support of generosity, that he can often spare a large fine when a tenement falls, and give that settlement to a good servant who has a mind to go into the world, or make a stranger pay the fine to that servant for his more comfortable maintenance, if he stays in his service."

A man of honor and generosity considers it would be miserable to himself to have no will but that of another, though it were of the best person breathing, and, for that reason, goes on as fast as he is able to put his servants into independent livelihoods. The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served himself or his ancestors. It was to me extremely pleasant to observe the visitants from several parts to welcome his arrival into the country; and all the difference that I could take notice of between the late servants who came to see him, and those who stayed in the family was, that these latter were looked upon as finer gentlemen and better courtiers.—Steele.

—Grace Hazard Conkling.

## Paths to Democracy

To accustom oneself to disregard the accidents of manner and station sufficiently to see the man as he is, to have a clear sight for genuine character under any of the disguises of unfamiliarity and prejudice, to know how simple and how common are the elements that go to the making of manhood, are the paths that lead to belief in democracy.—George E. Woodberry.

## Comfort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has become known to the world very largely through the healing of sickness. Go where one may nowadays, one hears of cures which have taken place of ailments which, in many cases, had failed to yield to any form of material treatment that had been tried. In many instances sufferers have turned to Christian Science as a last resource, and have been restored to normal conditions of health. But physical healings are only a fraction of the healings which Truth, as revealed by this Science, has brought about. Who can enumerate the ills that flesh is heir to? Their name is legion. And it is with the exorcising of this legion that Christian Science is concerned.

There is hardly a beginner in the study of Christian Science who is not struck by the compassionate ring which echoes throughout its teachings. Here is an example of how Mrs. Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, approaches the couch of pain to ease the load on the heavy heart. "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment," she writes, "such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." (Science and Health, pp. 365-366.) That is the spirit which pervades Christian Science effort. It always must accompany the metaphysical understanding of Truth. Without it there would be only an exhibition of intellectual gymnastics, devoid of healing power,—simply a display of the letter of Truth, without its quickening spirit.

What, then, is the secret of the comfort which Christian Science so liberally brings to humanity? It might be summed up briefly by saying that it is the simple truth about God and man, which Christian Science teaches, that bestows the blessings which many have freely acknowledged. And what, many a one has asked, has Christian Science to tell about God and man that is new? Now it is a hopeful sign whenever a sick or sorrowing person begins to ask questions about those things which are fundamental. The difficulty very often is that they do not rouse themselves sufficiently to make the inquiry. They are in the mesmeric dream of life in matter, believing what the physical senses seem to be telling; and in this dream spiritual truth is unknown. And yet, all the while, spiritual truth alone exists as the truth about reality. In the material dream the human mind believes that matter controls intelligence, that matter is the arbiter between life and death, and that human beings are the slaves of material law. Not a single human being, unless he has to some extent become acquainted with Christian Science, but lives in the belief that matter is the controller of his fate, circumscribing and bridling his liberty, and the direct cause of his sufferings. The human race is enslaved by its material beliefs. Its material beliefs are in fact the measure of its sickness and its sorrows. This being so, it follows that as material belief is destroyed, the burdens are proportionately reduced. And that is the method of Christian Science. That is what follows as the truth about God and man is apprehended.

All are familiar with the text, "God is love." Many a time it has caught the eye; but how often its truth has failed to find a response in a quickened consciousness. Yet, there it stands, embodying a fundamental spiritual truth which will forever remain eternally true. Christian Science maintains it to be absolutely true now, and that it is possible to know a great deal about it. God is infinite. This means that God is the only real presence, and that He is everywhere. Hence, since God is Love, Love is omnipresent and is expressed through the spiritual quality of love, or good. Where human beings err is in believing that any real opposite of good exists at all. The existence of such an opposite is denied by Christian Science, because this Science logically recognizes that the opposite of Love cannot exist anywhere as a reality, since Love is infinite. Read the twenty-third Psalm—to see how the writer of it appreciated the fact: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters." Or the words of Isaiah from the forty-first chapter of the book: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." Both alike bear wonderful testimony to God as Love.

Often, in her writings, Mrs. Eddy refers to God as Principle, and to Principle as Love. The word Principle conveys, among other meanings, the ideas of cause, creator, law-giver, substance. And to think of Principle as also Love brings at once some understanding of God as the one Being to whom all adoration and praise are due. Let the man in trouble try to realize that God is the Being in whom dwells the fullness of perfect creation, including man, and he will begin to comprehend metaphysically that his troubles have no divine origin and that no divine law in any way supports them; and with the enlightenment he will experience the amelioration of his afflictions. He will begin to understand these words in Science and Health (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

And what, more particularly, about man? What about man, who is the creation of God? Man is the image of God. That is how the Scriptures refer to him. Christian Science shows that the image of God is the conscious identity which expresses Principle. Here then is truly a marvelous creation. Man, since he is the image or complete expression of Principle or divine Mind, must include in this lesser spiritual completeness all the lesser spiritual ideas of Mind. In other words, generic man is the entire creation of Principle or Love, is actually the full representation of Love. What are sickness and sorrow in the face of these spiritual truths? They are seen to be but the shadows of material sense, but the specters of the Adam-dream, of the illusion which suggests that life and intelligence are in matter, constituting a man. Christian Science brings comfort to all mankind. It does not ease the burdens of humanity by emotional devices. It tells the absolute truth about God and the real or spiritual man; and it is Truth which comforts and heals.

## The Invitation

Come out, come out, and shadow

shun! . . .  
The vast hills in shining snow  
Kiss all the rounding sky;  
The fount-clouds with cheeks aglow  
Entice the fields to fly:—

So fling the heart to jollity!  
The world is wide before us,  
And all the winsome ways we see  
Lead to the azure o'er us.

Adown the lanes and up the hill  
The winds go by forever;  
Our falling feet, dull laggards still,  
Do thwart the day's endeavor. . . .

And all earth's dumb and dreaming  
things  
Shall gladden as we go,  
And long for petals and for wings  
Beneath the glinting snow.

Though all the woods be songless  
now,  
Though ne'er a bird be seen,  
The bud is pulsing on the bough,  
And pushing toward the green. . . .

O! half the mists that dim man's  
mirth  
Are shadows on a bubble;  
They hasten from the sunlit earth  
To hide in caves of trouble.

Trip, comrade, 'tis a hoyden day!  
Since joy hath flown the hearth  
We'll follow him the moorland way,  
Bycroft, and wold, and garth;

And, piping with the prying wind,  
We'll peep in glades and glen,  
Search all his happy haunts, and find,  
And bring him home again.

—James A. Macereth (from "The Wake of the Phoenix").

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The President's Home-Coming

THE attitude of the people of the United States toward their Chief Magistrate has long been a source of wonderment throughout the rest of the civilized world. In the past, and in some instances down to the present, families, "houses," dynasties, have held, and still hold, the loyalty and affection of the populace. Tradition long hedged the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns, as for centuries it hedged the Bourbons, as, almost from time immemorial, it has hedged the "houses" that have given princes to England and to Great Britain.

There is nothing of the flavor of ancestry about the presidency of the United States, even though two families, the Adamises and the Harrisons, have each been twice represented in the White House. In one case the son, in the other the grandson of a President was elected to the highest office in the land, but in neither case had family connection, or even family name, more than a remote relation to the event. Neither the son nor the grandson received any special consideration, by reason of ancestry or name, in convention, in campaign, or at the polls. Both had to stand quite as much upon their own merits as if they were the first of their families and names to aspire to public preferment.

No man, not even George Washington, who has ever filled the presidential chair in the United States, has been, for any reason, held immune from public criticism. No presidential candidate, no matter what his record, has been permitted to go through a campaign without that record receiving a complete overhauling. Lincoln had performed the greater part of the task for which his country and the world hold him in reverence when he came before the electorate for reelection, and yet the opposition to him throughout the campaign was of the most merciless character. Grant was the "Hero of Appomattox" when the Republican Party placed him in nomination for the presidency in 1868; in the next six months no man could have been more roundly abused; four years later, when he was up for reelection, this abuse was renewed. Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, like John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson, regardless of their achievements, openly or tacitly acknowledged, had, so to speak, to run the gantlet of freely expressed public criticism; in some instances of coarsely expressed public condemnation. Yet every one of them in office, and it is at this that the rest of the world wonders, was more than the office-seeker, more than the candidate, more than the nominee, more in popular estimation than any other man in the land; that is to say, he was the first citizen of the republic, the President.

There is a point at which the line between the man, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and the President is very sharply drawn. To the preponderating majority of the American people the President is a man apart. Half, or maybe, as has been the case, two-thirds of the voters of the nation may be against his policies before his term in office is half over, or well begun; but let the occasion for his leading on any question vital to the nation arise, and he has but to call in order to receive the support of all the people.

Woodrow Wilson is one of the chief executives of the United States who have been, to an almost unlimited degree, the recipient of this remarkable democratic fealty. While in a strict sense he has been a "minority" President, having failed to obtain a majority of all the votes cast in either 1912 or 1916, for the greater part of his service in the White House the country, speaking broadly, has been at his back. It was with him when he stood for neutrality. It was with him when he fought against leaders of his own party in Congress who advocated a loose construction of the meaning of neutrality. It was with him in his patience and forbearance. It was with him in his indignation. It was with him while, despite the urging of friend and the vociferous demands of foe, he refused, for a time, to take the step beyond recall. It gathered about him, cheered for him, and supported him almost to a man, when he led the nation into war.

He was a man of peace and the nation approved; he asked for millions of fighting men and billions of dollars for war and the nation responded. His Administration was not always acceptable to the people, but the people differentiated between the President and the Administration. Woodrow Wilson, in popular thought, has made mistakes, but these are forgiven and forgotten in President Wilson. He is a Democrat and the titular head of the Democratic Party, but millions of Republicans have given little or no attention to his politics during the last two years. The nation is on the eve of one of the most important, and perhaps one of the hardest fought political campaigns in many years, a campaign in which the Republican Party is determined upon regaining possession of the government at Washington; yet there are no doubt comparatively few Republicans in the land who are less proud than their Democratic neighbors of the world achievements accomplished, of the honor won for the nation, by the President during his extraordinary mission to Europe.

The President will soon embark for home. He will, very likely, find the nation much changed in political opinion from what it was in 1912 or in 1916, but there is no risk involved in making the prediction that he will find it ready and eager to give an enthusiastic welcome to its Chief Magistrate. His home-coming promises to assume the nature of a national ovation unparalleled in the history of the United States; it will be a republic's hat-raising to the man who did so much toward making democracy safe and wholesomely respected throughout the earth; but it will have far more than a personal meaning, and it will have no political meaning, in a partisan sense, at all.

### France and Algeria

SOME time ago, it came to be a saying in Paris that one of the achievements of the war was to discover her colonies to France. However this may be, there has certainly been developing throughout the republic, during the last four years, a more widespread appreciation of what the colonies mean, and of what great development they are capable. So much has this been the case, indeed, that it was declared in the Chamber only quite recently, in the course of a debate upon the subject, that the fuller development of her colonial possessions must be one of the chief features of the program of "the new and reconstructed France." There can be no doubt that the colonies deserve all this consideration. One of the bright spots of the war, as far as France is concerned, has undoubtedly been the unswerving loyalty of her colonies and protectorates. Morocco, which but a few years ago was seething in revolt and unrest, has proved itself a veritable staff in the hand of France, whilst Tunis, Madagascar, and Senegal have all more than done their share in the way of affording help to the mother country. Of all her colonies, however, France perhaps regards the work of Algeria with the greatest pride and gratitude. Algeria has cost France a great deal in many ways since that day, nearly a hundred years ago, when the Marshal de Bourmont landed at Sidi-Ferruch. For more than fifty years one revolt seemed only to give way to another. The long-drawn-out insurrection of Abd-el-Kader, the struggle with the Kabyles, and the great Si-Sliman revolt of 1864 were only some of France's problems. France, however, surmounted them all, and in the process learned that art of colonial government which has since found such wonderful expression in the "Moroccan miracle." On the outbreak of the present war, Algeria, with a sincerity utterly unfeigned, came to the help of France, and Parisians still look back with pride upon that memorable day, in the autumn of 1914, when the Algerian army corps marched across Paris on its way to the front to help to stem the German tide.

It was not only, however, in men but in resources that Algeria proved herself such a help to France. During the whole four and a half years of the war, in spite of all shipping difficulties, of mines, and of submarines, a steady stream of much-needed supplies was sent across the Mediterranean. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, fodder, and cereals found their way safely to Marseilles. What India proved herself to Great Britain, Algeria, in a smaller way, proved herself to France. And France today is expressing her gratitude by instituting in Algeria the most far-reaching and liberal reforms and devising for the country a new era of development. All inequalities in regard to taxation as between native Algerians and Europeans have been abolished. The Djemas, or elected assemblies, in the townships are to be reconstructed, whilst the native element on these councils is to be largely increased. Naturalization is to be made easier, and in every way the native Algerian is to be made to feel that he is a citizen, in the fullest sense of that word, of the French Republic.

As to plans proposed for development, the methods advocated by the United States mission which recently visited Algeria with a view to inquiring into the resources of the country, will in all probability be accepted and acted upon. These comprise a fuller development of agriculture, both by making use of more modern appliances and by securing the fuller use of such appliances as are already available; the construction of railways, especially branch lines, and the establishment of a line of steamships plying directly between the United States and Algeria. In M. Jonnart, Algeria has an able and energetic Governor-General, who may be trusted to carry out these schemes, once they are established, with the utmost vigor. Indeed, in every way, Algeria may apparently look forward to an era of prosperity as a fitting reward for her loyal efforts in the immediate past.

### The Automobile Industry

AT THE recent convention of the National Automobile Dealers Association of the United States, held in Chicago, warning was given that by spring there would not be enough cars to meet the demand. This obviously means an encouraging prospect for the motor industry. The requirements of the war made it necessary for the builders of automobiles to give their factories over to the making of trucks and munitions. Some months before the armistice was signed these manufacturers were informed that their plants should be on a 100-per-cent war basis by the first of this year. Although this called for much sacrifice and expenditure on the part of nearly all of the motor companies, they patriotically fell into line with the demands of the hour, converting their establishments into great war-work machines. By the time the fighting ended the motor factories generally were equipped to devote the greater part of their powers to the making of munitions and trucks for government use. Very few passenger cars, comparatively speaking, were being built when hostilities were suspended. Since then the various concerns have been gradually increasing their output of cars of the usual types, and within the next few months most of them will probably be on a normal basis. Meanwhile, there has been a steadily growing demand for cars.

Although the sacrifice which the motor manufacturers were called upon to make during the war may seem to have been great, there is no reason why they should suffer on account of it. On the contrary, they are likely to benefit. The building of tractors and trucks has become a very important feature of the motor industry, partly as an outgrowth of the demands of the war. There have been expansions of plants on a large scale, and, although much new capital invested in these extensions may lie idle for a period, there is hardly a doubt that the slack will be taken up before long.

The motor truck played a most important part in the winning of the war, and in the performance of its functions at the front it showed its capabilities under the most trying conditions. Thus the war was the greatest possible kind of advertisement for the motor truck. The Croix de Guerre was awarded to the motor transport formations of the French Army, composed of several thousand motor trucks, because of their remarkable per-

formance under fire in the German drive of last March. Citations for distinguished service accompanied the order. This, in a measure, shows the high appreciation in which the motor truck is held by France. The usefulness of motors during the conflict has so impressed the world that the near future will doubtless see an immense growth in this already great industry.

### Labor and the Beer Fiction

WHATEVER certain leaders of organized labor may do, or attempt to do, in the matter of agitating for a "liberal" construction of the prohibition amendment that has just been proclaimed a part of the organic law of the United States, it seems certain that the great body of the workmen of the country, removed from the saloon influence, whether they are organized or unorganized, will, for the sake of their own children, and in the interest of posterity, insist upon the enforcement of prohibition in spirit as well as in letter. The workmen of the nation are not pliable tools of the brewers or the distillers. It is an insult to the vast majority of them to claim that they can be influenced to do the bidding of the liquor interests. No class has suffered more from the saloon than the so-called working class; no class has hailed with greater satisfaction the opportunity of getting rid of the saloon forever.

However, this is not saying that the name of labor may not be used, sometimes openly, sometimes insidiously, to create the impression that the wage earners of the United States will not be content without stimulants and intoxicants. The prediction has been made that measures will be introduced in the New York Legislature within a few days to permit the brewing of beer and ale in that State, on the ground that these beverages are not intoxicants, and, therefore, do not come within the inhibition of the amended Constitution. One of the labor leaders who has listened to the liquor interests is quoted as making this remarkable statement:

The alcoholic content of the average brew of ale and beer is not greatly in excess of 3 per cent. These ales and beers, we maintain, and there are opinions of learned jurists supporting us, are not intoxicating beverages, and we will ask the present Legislature and Governor Smith to give us laws to enable us to drink our glass of beer without fear of imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the records of police stations, police courts, prisons, hospitals, and asylums, extending over a period of half a century at least, the old fiction that beer and ale are not intoxicating, demoralizing, and degrading in their effects, still persists. It has long since ceased to be taken seriously by people who know the facts. The people who know the facts best are the men and the wives and children of the men who have suffered from the delusion that malt liquors are "harmless."

But, in any event, the folly of proceeding to overturn a constitutional provision through state legislative enactment must be apparent to all informed people. The prohibition amendment will stand as the states have ratified it, unless the states shall reverse their action constitutionally, or unless the Supreme Court shall declare the amendment, for some conclusive reason, unconstitutional. Manifestly, the talk in New York and other states, especially among small groups in the congested labor centers, is intended to deceive and mislead the public as to the attitude of the great body of American workingmen toward liquor. They are against it.

### Achievements on the Clyde

STRANGE contrasts come from the River Clyde. It is but a few days since the clashing and clanging on its banks told of the forges where the swarthy British Cyclopes fashioned the seagoing monsters that broke the German schemes, guarding meanwhile the mighty secrets of their art. And now, with the Herculean task accomplished, come other sounds from the Scottish river, the murmuring of labor unrest. The murmuring, even though it may be temporary and significant only of passing grievances, is heard far and wide throughout the world; but the din of the forges was carried no further than to Glasgow and that neighborhood, and its results were known to few save the leaders of the Entente and the Germans who felt the sting.

Some day the hidden secrets of the great shipbuilding yards of the Clyde may be unfolded; the truth of the mysterious "Q" boats and the "P Q" boats, about which nothing has been made known to the public, may be told, and their purpose and ingenious invention explained; some day the huge bulk of the Hood, the greatest mystery of all, the floating monster of marvelous speed and armament, may be open for public inspection, after being completed, too late to accomplish its mighty purpose, as an example of the latest discoveries in the art of naval warfare. But for the present the forges of the Clyde guard their secrets as closely as did the Hephestian forges of Mt. Aetna.

Yet something can be gleaned of the amount of work turned out by the shipbuilders during the last four years; it may be roughly measured by the task confronting the British Navy. The submarine offensive, for example, from 1916, swept away all previous notions of naval construction as completely as the light Liburnian biremes swept away the banks of oars from the Roman hulks by brushing past their sides, leaving them at the mercy of the missiles and the elements. But as the Romans profited by experience and, a few months after, were at sea again in a newly constructed navy of small ships, so the Clyde workers set themselves to build torpedo-boats to hunt the submarine, and they turned them out in shoals. It was a great feat and, strange to say, was not effected to the exclusion of other types of ships. In one yard alone forty-seven huge vessels of 155,153 tons and 1,563,500 horsepower were turned out during the war, including the great battleship, the Barham, the battle-cruisers Tiger and Repulse, and the Hood, already mentioned.

Taking a survey of the complete output of the shipyards of the Clyde during the war period, some 481 vessels of 770,347 tons were constructed and added to the naval strength of the country. These included battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, monitors, mine-sweepers, and the various experiments in

surprise ships of the armed merchant-cruiser and sea-plane carrier type. What this achievement means will better be grasped if it shall be considered that it embraced no construction of standardized vessels. Each unit was built according to its own specifications, with its own special gun equipment and engines. The trawlers, tugs, and merchant vessels included in the government's standard shipbuilding program were not allotted to the yards of the Clyde.

It was largely upon these yards that the government relied to provide the wherewithal to defend the merchantmen during those trying years of transition, when the organization of a standard merchant fleet was occupying the supreme efforts of Lord Pirrie and his department of shipping control, and which was reaching completion at the time the war ended; and when the work of the Clyde during the four critical years of the world's history is properly understood, the real nature of the men who are now indulging in murmurs, during the first relaxation of effort at the close of the war, may be seen in its true light.

### Notes and Comments

THERE was much talk about "chop" the other evening, when prominent business men of Boston, Massachusetts, met a Chinese consular official at the Boston City Club. "Chop," in China, is much the same thing as a trade-mark in the United States. The term, "first chop," indicating highest quality in whatever it was applied to in the Anglo-Chinese dialect that the earlier traders developed, derived naturally enough from Chinese use of the "chop" as a sign of value, although why "chop-chop" should mean to make haste is not so easy to determine. But in providing a "chop" to mark United States merchandise for Chinese trade, brevity as well as honest statement is necessary, and a literal translation of a brand or firm name into Chinese characters is likely to be too long for the purpose. Here will be opportunity for United States merchants to use their ingenuity, or rather to profit by the ingenuity of some bright young Chinese advertising man with a first-chop talent for producing first-chop chops chop-chop.

IT would be hardly worth while to try to imagine a more fitting and dignified recognition of a fine service than the movement started by the third American army to erect, at Washington, a memorial dedicated to American womanhood and commemorating the loyalty, sacrifices, and devotion of American women to the American soldiers and sailors in Europe. It is proposed that only members of the American expeditionary force, the navy, and the merchant marine be allowed to contribute, so that the memorial shall stand as expressive of the men directly benefited. History may perhaps show some similar action, but such a testimonial by the fighting forces of a nation to the women who helped them through is certainly rare, and one may fairly suspect that it is unique. Set up, it will silently disprove the arguments that the growing cooperation of men and women in everyday life will destroy chivalry.

THE indomitable courage of the French people is shown in their desire and purpose to rebuild their devastated country so far as possible without the assistance of any other nation in the way of men or materials. It is a huge task which confronts them, for the total property loss is now estimated at \$14,000,000,000. In many places it will be necessary to build from the ground up, and even to start under the ground, for the dugouts and tunnels where the troops once burrowed to safety now constitute an element of danger. The cities and towns of France rising from the nation's battlefields will, no doubt, be solid and substantial, after the traditional French fashion, but the character represented in their building will be worth more than the brick or stone.

THOSE who have thought that after the war the United States merchant marine would drop back into the subordinate place that had practically allowed the United States flag to disappear from the ocean in time of peace may breathe easier for the knowledge that two important improvements now promise to offset the handicap imposed on American shipping by its comparatively high operating cost. The pay and quality of the seamen will no doubt continue high, but coal-burning ships will probably soon be supplanted by oil burners, and in loading and unloading them the rapid freight handling methods used on the Great Lakes will be put in practice. The change to oil burners will supplant about six tons of steam coal by one ton of oil, and the adoption at ocean ports of the methods and machinery of the Great Lakes will so reduce the time required to discharge and load a big ocean-going ship that labor which now requires something like two weeks will be got through in about forty-eight hours.

USING educated men from the camps, England is planning for a great army of trained industrialists to establish her commerce in other lands, as well as for service at home. When taught Spanish and Portuguese, the soldier will be just the man to advance British trade in, for instance, South America. He will, no doubt, meet with German rivals, but will use different tactics. As one British expert expresses it, "The German system was clever and wicked. Ours will have the full force of British moral character behind it." Business men in the United States are showing an interest in the British plans, which seem likely to be reflected in a similar movement to help to build up the United States' international trade, while doing a good turn to home-coming soldiers whose awakened ambitions are leading them to look for something better than their old jobs.

TWENTY-SIX miles north of St. Louis, the town of Machens, Missouri, has been invaded by wolves. The news looks strange in a 1919 newspaper; one had forgotten that there were still wolves in the United States, and, even admitting wolves, St. Louis seems more than twenty-six miles from a frontier settlement. As a matter of fact, the wolves were travelers, coming down the Missouri River on floes of ice from wilder regions much farther north. They were first noticed on an island in the river, whence they swam to the mainland.